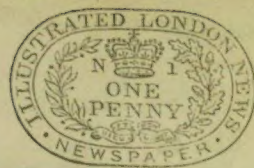


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

CHERBOURG; AND ITS MEANING.

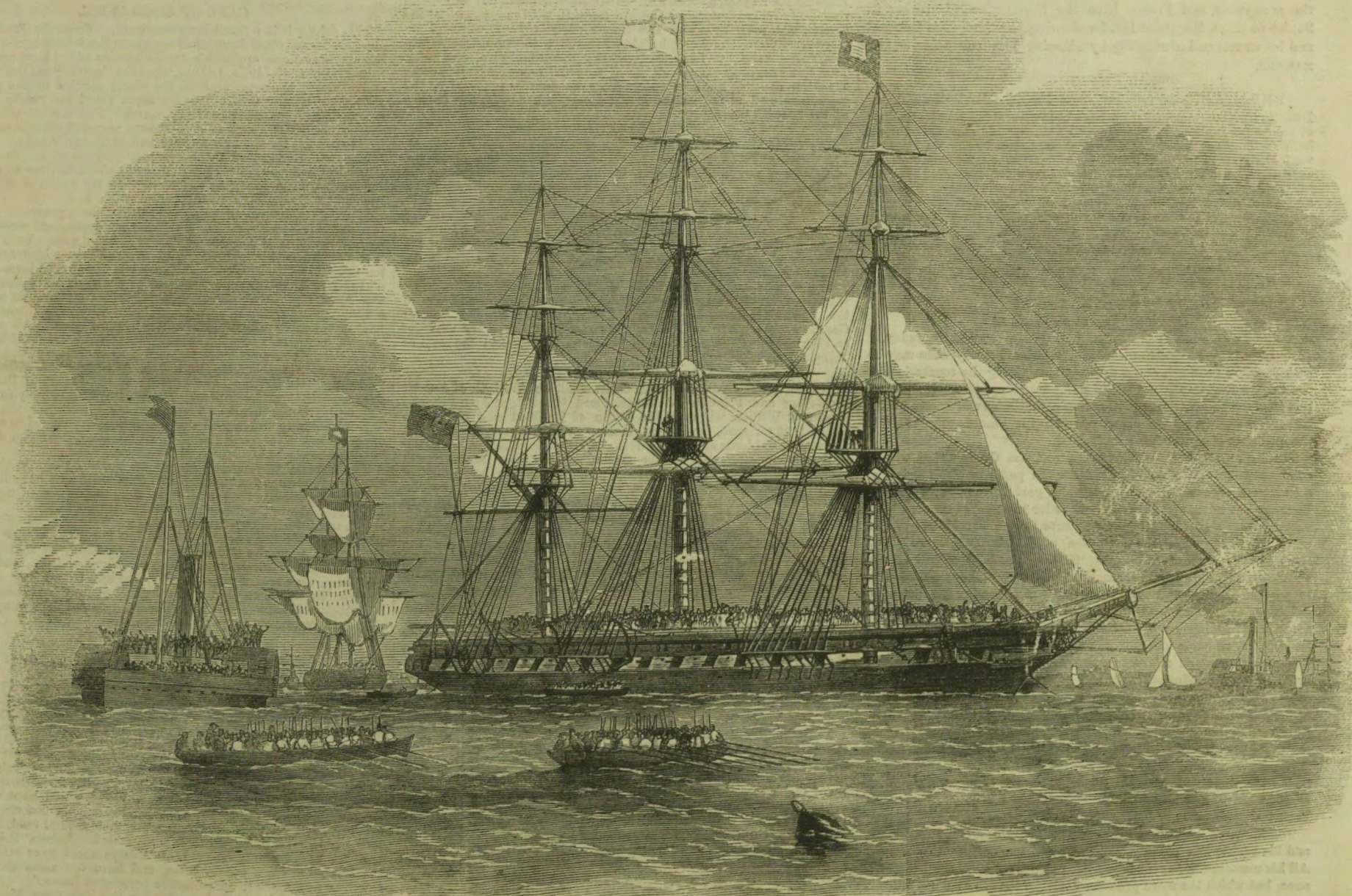
If there were a real alliance between the English and the French people; if those great nations loved each other so cordially that neither knaves, nor fools, nor interest, nor ambition, nor any considerations of policy could put disunion betwixt them; it would most unquestionably be a grand thing for Europe and for the world. But is there such an alliance? And do the English and the French people really love each other?

It seems not. There was a time, at the first outbreak of the war against Russia, when such an alliance was possible; but, as that war proceeded, it became but too evident that it was better for England to fight alone than to fight with such an ally. Alone the British forces might have taken Sebastopol within three months. Encumbered with the aid of France, and distracted by the counsels of an Imperial friend, who presumed to conduct the siege by telegrams from the Tuileries, it occupied two years to gain the Malakoff. At the end of that time our Imperial friend, having served his own purposes—filched all the "glory" that was fairly derivable from the feat—and being unable to raise another soldier or another thousand francs for the prosecution of the war, left his good friend England in the lurch, and proved to the dullest Englishman that the alliance, as far as France was concerned, was a hollow sham, and that this country had spent its treasure and shed the blood of

its sons in vain. The war might have put Europe right, but, owing to the conduct of France, it did nothing but put it more hopelessly wrong. Chivalrous and generous England desired, in all honesty and simplicity, to be the friend and ally of France; but France—by the instinct, the traditions, the prejudices, and the passions of her people, as well as by the overt acts and covert policy of the Emperor of her choice—repelled the proffered friendship even when seeming to accept it; rejoiced at the humiliation of her copartner; shrunk from the sacrifices necessary to ensure the object for which she professed to strive; and, having said to Europe and to mankind, "I took the Malakoff, and England did nothing," retired amid a blaze of self-glorification. There has been no real alliance since that time; and, blink it and disguise it as we may, there will and can be no real alliance until the whole circumstances of Europe are changed; until France ceases to be jealous of England, or to dwell on the embittered remembrances of Waterloo; and until the rulers of France, whether they be Emperors, Kings, Presidents, or Dictators, learn the true place of their country in the European system, and the duties they owe to the people whom they govern.

The approaching visit of Queen Victoria to the fortress and arsenal of Cherbourg will not remove the growing mistrust of the two nations. Why should the Queen of Great Britain visit such a place? We all know what Cherbourg is, and what it means. We all know for what purposes it was planned; for what

purposes, through six generations, and amid the fortunes and misfortunes of three dynasties and five Republics, it has been brought to completion. The purpose was avowed by Louis XIV. as well as by Napoleon I. Though Napoleon III. is not a man to avow anything, his non-avowal signifies nothing. He has a proverbial talent for silence, and when he holds his tongue he causes men to think. It is of no use to say that Cherbourg is not intended as a means of offence against England. If it be not, it is the most costly and stupid folly ever perpetrated by man or nation. As a great military power; one of the greatest in the world, France is fully able to cope with any enemies that may be raised against her from the landward side, or from her Mediterranean and Biscayan sea-frontier. As a naval power she can dread no enemy but England; and if it be not as a menace to, and a means of aggression against, England, Cherbourg is as utterly useless and purposeless as a castle in the air, or a fortress in Cloudland. We do not suppose the French to entertain the wicked as well as absurd notion of invading England without ground of quarrel. Neither do we believe that any grounds of quarrel now exist; but what we do suppose and what we know is, that the French entertain the opinion that the natural antagonism of the two nations is such that subject of quarrel must arise, and ought to arise; and that, under such circumstances, it is the duty of France to be prepared to strike a great blow against an enemy decreed to be her enemy by the traditions



DEPARTURE FROM GRAVESEND OF TROOPS FOR INDIA. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of centuries, and by the crowning humiliation of that Waterloo which France can neither forgive nor forget. In fact, the French do not believe in the permanent peace or alliance of the two nations. The memory of Waterloo and other gory phantoms stand in the way. This state of feeling is highly explosive; and though we at home in England may be perfectly quiet, and as peaceably disposed as all sensible people ought to be, we have no security against our neighbour's gunpowder, or our neighbour's antics with lighted torches.

Why, again let us ask, should the Queen of England visit such a place? Is it from motives of policy or of politeness; or is it due to the impulse of mere curiosity? The policy is not easy to understand. The politeness, under the circumstances, is a farce, and a make-believe that deceives neither the recipient nor the renderer. The curiosity is more intelligible. Queen Victoria, who likes to see everything that is to be seen—from General Tom Thumb to the newest revival at the Princess' Theatre—who enjoys herself by mingling in all the innocent gaieties of her people, who shows her good-humoured countenance everywhere, and who takes a personal interest in all the doings of her contemporaries, may have a feminine and very natural curiosity to see this formidable Cherbourg of which she has heard so much. Her people will not stand in the way of her gratification. By all means let her go. Let it be understood through the length and breadth of Europe what her visit means, and let those who go with her—her Ministers and her Counsellors, her Generals and her Admirals, her Lords and Ladies of the Bedchamber—use their eyes, so that they may be severally able to inform the whole people, when they return, of the strength and efficacy of the weapon which our polite acquaintance keeps at his side in readiness for the hour when, with or without warning, he may be converted into our opponent. By all means let Queen Victoria go. The grim Emperor may mean to be practically facetious by showing her the strength at his command. It is possible, too, that his silent Majesty may find a tongue on the occasion, to convey that he in reality has reason to dread, among the possibilities or probabilities of his position, an invasion of France on the part of England, quite as much as England has reason to dread a similar invasion on his part. But Queen Victoria, we should think, will be able to match him either in facetiousness or in argument. Grim she cannot be, for Nature and all feminine graces have rendered that impossible; but to the stern irony of the Emperor she may, with playful laughter, show him the "Fleet of Honour" that accompanies her, and oppose the invitation that he shall, a month or two hence, inspect a Channel fleet of sufficient force to render Cherbourg useless, or to operate upon it with as deadly a certainty as that with which the combined forces of the two nations operated on the still greater arsenal and fort of Sebastopol.

All Europe is rotten; and France is its rottenest portion. Whether France is ever again to be sound is for time to determine; but England, strong in wealth, in resources, in courage, in freedom, and in loyalty, is secure against all things but sudden assault. That such an assault should ruin France, and not England, is no reason why England should not save herself from the annoyance, and France from the humiliation, of making it. So, let us thank Napoleon III. for showing our Queen his fortress; and let us return his courtesy by showing him our fleet—FULLY MANNED.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FROM GRAVESEND.

DURING the last fortnight there have been several large embarkations of troops for India and China from this place, which has added not a little to the usual bustle of this important roadstead. On Tuesday week the *Eastern Monarch*, a new and beautiful clipper ship, without exception one of the handsomest vessels ever built, embarked 800 men for the East, and took her departure the same evening. The men all seemed in most excellent spirits, and loudly cheered, and were responded to by the numerous passenger vessels they met in their progress down the river.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It appears that the question of the Danubian Principalities may be considered as resolved, and a protocol containing the conclusions of the Conference on the subject is being drawn up, after which it will be discussed and signed, and the Plenipotentiaries will suspend their labours, probably until October, when they will meet again, to settle the questions still remaining undecided.

The inaugurative fête at Cherbourg and the Queen's visit will be commemorated by a medal struck for the purpose. The arrival of a Russian squadron is expected, to take part in the fête, which the Emperor has advanced two days in order to suit the Queen's convenience. No splendours that have yet been displayed on public occasions since the accession of Napoleon III. are, it is said, at all to come up to the magnificence that is to attend all the details of the approaching solemnity; and so enormous a concourse of persons is expected to attend it that already the price of lodgings, even in Caen and in the neighbouring towns, is risen to something prodigious: at Cherbourg itself tents are being provided for visitors, all other lodgings being already engaged.

The arrangements relative to the Algerian Ministry are not yet brought to a conclusion. In the meanwhile Prince Napoleon is gone to Limoges to open the new Exhibition there. Provincial fêtes are all the rage at present during the dead season in Paris. Alençon has an exhibition of pictures, at which Alfred de Dreux, the well-known painter of horses, displays several of his productions. Dijon has a general exhibition, and Angers a splendid display of fruit and flowers. Angers has already, for some time, been the chief source whence the best of these products have been drawn for the Paris markets.

The Emperor lives in an extremely retired manner at Plombières, and his health has already experienced benefit from the waters. All his mornings are spent in studying questions of general importance, but which the more pressing duties of his life in Paris prevent his having the time to devote his attention to. During his absence the Empress only leaves St. Cloud to pay occasional visits to Prince Jerome at Meudon, or to Princess Mathilde at Enghien.

The Opera is shortly to bring out the grand new work of Félicien David, "La Fin du Monde," the words by Méry.

The intended visit of our gracious Queen to Cherbourg has called forth fervid compliments to her Majesty and to the English people

from the French press. The *Patrie* contains the following:—"This new visit to France of Queen Victoria will be regarded as a brilliant proof of the alliance which unites the two nations, and which has been considered by public opinion as menaced for a moment by recent events. This visit will calm the mistrust excited on the other side of the Channel by the irresponsible provocations of a certain portion of the press; and, by proving the chimerical nature of these fears, will restore confidence. It is not to conclude a fresh alliance that the Queen of England will visit Cherbourg; her presence there will be a proof of the solidity of the alliance which exists, and which is necessary not only to the interests of the two nations, but to the repose and prosperity of all Europe." All the Plenipotentiaries composing the Paris Conference have received invitations for the Cherbourg fêtes. It is said that the Emperor will give a grand dinner to his guests on board the 140-gun ship *Bretagne*.

Marshal Randon has brought from Algeria various Roman antiquities, which he has presented to Prince Napoleon to ornament his house, built in the Roman style, in the Avenue Montaigne.

The office of Director-General of Public Safety will most likely be revived, and be attached, as before, to the Department of the Interior.

All the demolitions of buildings necessary for throwing open the Palais de Justice on its four fronts, on the Quai des Orfèvres, Rue de la Barillerie, Quai de l'Horloge, and Rue du Harlay, are now terminated, and workmen are busily employed in clearing the ground and preparing for the works necessary to complete the repairs and enlargements of the building.

Two convents are now being demolished in Paris in order to make room for the new boulevards running to the Barrière de l'Etoile. One stands at the entrance of Chaillot, by the side of the Hotel Girardin, and the other at the upper part of the Faubourg Saint Honoré.

A decree has just been published for a vast enlargement of the interior of the town of Lille, by the extension of its fortifications, and the reconstruction, on a yet more efficient scale, of "that glorious bulwark of our northern frontier." By sea and land alike, Louis Napoleon seems bent upon rendering his empire impregnable, whether it be with offensive or defensive purpose. The Municipal Council of Lille have voted 12 million francs (£480,000) as their share of the proposed alterations; the Government provides the remainder.

A new illustrated newspaper, called the *Univers Illustré*—adding one more to the numerous progeny sprung from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—has been started in Paris on the most moderate terms. The *Univers Illustré* in its public advertisements offers its prospectus and two first numbers gratis to all persons who will take the trouble to write for them and prepay their letters. It promises, moreover, a sixth subscription gratis to any one who will procure five paying subscribers!

A band of nineteen cut-throats, thieves, and receivers of stolen goods was tried at Caen last week, amidst great excitement in the town and neighbourhood. The immediate cause of their apprehension was a cruel murder of a jeweller at Caen, called Teschard, who gives his name to the trial. For long the murderers evaded justice, but a pocket-handkerchief left in the sufferer's shop at last put the officers on the right scent, and has led to astonishing discoveries of audacity and wholesale pillage really curious to read of, and worthy the pages of the "Mystères de Paris." The hero of the nefarious band, one Graft, appears to be endowed with marvellous cunning and cleverness, and to have made locks and doors open to his touch at will, and, especially, to have been able to provide passports *en règle* for all comers. The affair terminated, after a trial of seven or eight days, in the condemnation of Graft and another to death, and of ten others to imprisonments and *travaux forcés* for life, or for periods of from eight to two years.

SPAIN.

According to the *Independencia Española*, the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes is to appear on the 19th of August. The new elections are to take place on the 1st of November, and the Parliament is to meet on the 19th of November. Fifteen Civil Governors have been superseded. The floating debt has increased 33 millions.

The Madrid *Espana* continues its threatening language towards England for its interference with Cuban slave-dealers. It announces that—"In an extraordinary Cabinet Council, held in presence of the Queen, the note by which the Spanish Ministry will demand explanations from the English Cabinet relative to the offensive language employed by Lord Malmesbury towards Spain was read. That this note shall possess all the dignity and energy which become a nation of such glorious antecedents as ours is required by the gratuitous and unjust nature of the accusation, and by the dignity of the Spanish name."

ITALY.

The great Campana trial came to a conclusion on the 5th instant. The Criminal Tribunal found the Marquis guilty of the peculation and abuse of power attributed to him in his administration of the Monte di Pietà, and condemned him in consequence to the galleys—that is to say, imprisonment and hard work for twenty years. As a kind of codicil to this sentence, the Criminal Tribunal has ordered the prisoner's advocate, Signor Marchetti, to be suspended from the exercise of his profession for three months, as a punishment for the piquancy of his rejoinders and the warmth of his expressions in defence of his client.

The *Gazzetta Militaire* of Turin mentions a rumour to the effect that the Neapolitan Government has, through the intervention of the British Ambassador, offered Messrs. Rubattino and Co., of Genoa, an indemnity of 100,000fr. for the detention of the *Cagliari* and her crew, and that the said company has refused the sum as being insufficient.

PRUSSIA.

The *Gazette de Dusseldorf* announces that on the 10th of August the Prince and Princess of Prussia and the Prince and Princess Frederick William will meet the Queen of England and the Prince Consort at Cologne, and from thence the distinguished party will proceed to Coblenz and Stolzenfels. A letter from Berlin, speaking of the approaching visit of the Queen, says:—"Her Majesty will spend a fortnight in the Rhenish province in the beginning of August. She has requested that an official reception may be dispensed with, and that the visit which she makes to her daughter may have no character beyond that of a family interview."

A Berlin letter says that the clerical authorities of that city have been informed of the period at which to offer up prayers for the happy delivery of Princess Frederick William. The Prince and Princess live in perfect seclusion at the Prince of Prussia's pretty summer residence, Babelsburg, near Potsdam.

DENMARK.

The Minister of Finance (M. Andre) has given in his resignation after a secret sitting of the Council of State. The *Fædrelandet* announces that the President of the Council will take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but that nothing is decided as yet with regard to the Minister of Finance. M. Kreiger is intrusted provisionally with the portfolio of Finance Minister.

SWITZERLAND.

The Constituent Assembly of Neuchâtel adopted, a few days ago, the cantonal constitution by 69 votes to 27. Eight members were absent. The Assembly afterwards rejected, by 70 votes to 21, a proposition in favour of a separation of Church and State; but resolved, by 51 to 40, that the point should be brought forward again in an organic law. These votes terminated the labours of the Assembly.

Zurich (writes a Correspondent from that place under date the 10th inst.) is in a state of great excitement: the national Swiss musical festival is to be held next week. They have erected a magnificent building, all of Swiss wood, to contain 13,000 people. The hotels are insufficient for accommodation, and the normal schools are fitted up for travellers. Each canton contributes its singers, altogether about 4000. Previous to the three days' grand festival the singers contend for prizes, divided into the cantons they represent, in choruses of about sixty each, and the conquerors carry to their mountain chalets beautiful gold cups and medals, which are handed down for ever in the family.

UNITED STATES.

The *Washington Union* fully confirms the satisfactory adjustment on the search and visitation question, and, while praising the diplo-

macy of President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, is also very complimentary to the present British Ministry.

Advices from Washington state that the Government had taken a decided stand in regard to Central American affairs, and that the Governments of the several States are at once to be informed, through the United States' Ministers, that the Administration is determined in any event to sustain all the rights and interests which had been secured to its citizens by grants or charter.

Letters from Utah to the 12th June state that the army would certainly move for Salt Lake City on the following day. General Johnson's force amounts to 2500 effective men, with abundance of provisions and supplies of all kinds.

It is stated that a body of men in Kansas, denominated "Montgomery Free-State Men," had committed such serious depredations, and had become so formidable, that Governor Denver had issued a proclamation declaring the counties infested by them in a state of insurrection, and proclaiming martial law therein. He also ordered the militia to be called out, to aid in preserving the peace; and accordingly several hundred men were soon in the field, armed and organised to act against the party in question.

The steam-ship *Moses Taylor* had arrived at New York from Aspinwall, with advices from San Francisco to the 5th ult., and 1,799,502 dollars in specie on freight. The rush to the Fraser gold mines continued, and about 2500 persons had passed through San Francisco since April 20, mostly miners from the interior county of California. It was estimated that about 5000 persons were already collected in Puget Sound en route.

Colonel Steptoe, of the United States' army, had been attacked at the first crossing of the Snake River, Oregon, by a large body of Indians, who killed three of his officers and fifty of his men.

The Yangton Indians, to the number of 3000, were reported as committing depredations in the white settlements along the Minnesota River. They had destroyed the village of Medary, and burnt the town of Flamdram. An emigrant train had also been plundered. The settlers were preparing to defend themselves.

The weather had been intensely hot in New York, the thermometer marking 97 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, and a number of fatal cases of sunstroke had occurred.

The distillery of George Curry and three adjoining buildings at Cincinnati had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at 30,000 dollars.

A fight had occurred at Philadelphia between rival fire companies, in which one man was killed by being shot through the head, and two other men wounded. On the same evening a fracas had occurred on board the *Glocester* ferry-boat, which resulted in the death of a Mr. B. Neal.

An old lady, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, born in 1743, thirty-three years before the Declaration of Independence, had recently died in Durham, Cumberland county. Up to about 110 she is said to have possessed bodily vigour sufficient to enable her to work in the garden.

The remains of the late President Monroe, the author of what is known as the Monroe doctrines, had been removed from their resting-place in New York to his own State of Virginia, where they will be reburied, amid a great display of solemn pomp. A splendid tribute of respect was paid to the deceased in New York on the day the body was exhumed.

The propeller *North America* took fire on the 1st inst. in Lake St. Clair, and was totally consumed. The crew and passengers jumped overboard and were saved.

Large fires had occurred at Waterburg, Charleston, Baltimore, and Buffalo. At the latter city two million feet of pine lumber were destroyed, the fire being, as was supposed, the work of an incendiary, several attempts having been made to fire buildings in other parts of the town while the above was burning.

A fatal duel had occurred at New Orleans between Mr. Hanlon, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. Gibbons, of the *Crescent*, in which the latter was shot fatally. The same despatch adds that a destructive fire had also occurred, in which the steamer *Empress*, the schooner *Minie Schieffer*, and a Spanish ship were burnt to the water's edge.

Mr. Coinstock, agent for Collins and Co., has contracted with the French Government, or with parties in France, for the sale of three Collins steamers for 1,600,000 dollars.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

This colony is in a flourishing condition. From the *South African Advertiser* and *Cape Town Mail* we quote the following:—"In 1843 the entire revenue applicable to the service of the Government was estimated at £155,119 7s. In 1844, when the Central Road Board entered on its duties, the sum voted for the whole service of the year was £161,039 19s. 5d. Out of this the sums voted for roads, exclusive of convicts, were comparatively small. The annual revenue now exceeds £400,000. Out of this about, say, £60,000 has been voted by Parliament for the new Department of Public Works."

The authority quoted above says:—"Parliament has in this Session laid the foundation of a University which in time will lay open the learned and scientific professions to the youth of this colony, without a compulsory residence for years in Europe. The establishment of a college or colleges in the eastern province, similar to the one in Cape Town, has also been suggested and recommended by a Committee of the Assembly. The usual grants have also been freely made to the schools of all descriptions, which are now numerous and well attended. A salary has been voted for a Professor of Law, and another for a Professor of Botany; and a bill is now in the Assembly for establishing an elementary school in every field cornetcy, similar to the parochial schools of Scotland, and the district or township schools in the American States. All these are parts of a system, and when in operation, as we hope to see them soon, the people of this colony will feel as if they had entered on a new life."

The House of Assembly, by a majority of 15 to 13, refused to go into committee for the consideration of the report of the Eastern Province Railway Committee. The subject of a railway for the said district is, therefore, shelved for the present.

It is generally understood that Dr. Pappe has agreed to accept the appointment of Colonial Botanist, a new office, provision for which has been made by the House of Assembly.

The Imperial Government having declined to assist in the formation of a harbour of refuge in Table Bay, a bill has been introduced into the Legislature for commencing the construction of a portion of the proposed work sufficient for colonial purposes.

The most destructive fire which has yet been known in the eastern province of the Cape colony occurred at Port Elizabeth on the night of May 15, when the stores occupied respectively by Dunell, Edden, and Co., A. J. Clairmonte and Co., A. Wares and Co., and M. and G. Kemp, were entirely destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from seventy to one hundred thousand pounds, including premises and stock. Clairmonte, it is said, is insured in a Cape company, and also in an insurance company in England.

AUSTRALIA.

By the latest accounts received from Victoria steady material progress appears to be the rule in the colony.

The O'Shanassy Ministry continues to hold undisturbed possession of office. Legislative action has been exceedingly fitful, and the actual progress made in the public business of the country scarcely appreciable. Almost the only exception to this general statement is the case of the Parliamentary Reform Bill, which had passed the Legislative Assembly, and was awaiting the consideration of the Council.

A correspondent of the *Melbourne Morning Herald*, writing from the Lower Murrumbidgee district, says:—"The aborigines are dying away extremely fast: wearing clothes one day and none the next, gorging themselves with flesh meat one week and starving the succeeding week, losing the greater part of their natural food, and living to a great extent in a state foreign to their forefathers' habits, have had the effect of rendering their always short lives still shorter. Some of them die of consumption, and have the same short husky cough so noticeable in consumptive persons at home."

Messrs. Cornish and Co.'s tender for the line from Melbourne to Sandhurst—a little more than 97 miles in length—at a total cost of £3,356,937 2s. 2d., or about £34,570 per mile, has been accepted, payment to be made in cash or debentures, at the option of Government. It appears that the colony of Victoria contemplates obtaining about £1,500,000 per annum for the next four years for railway purposes by the negotiations of debentures in the London market.

New South Wales is also likely to put forth proposals for promoting similar objects.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

The Calcutta and Bombay mails tread closely on each other's heels. In addition to the heads of the mails from Calcutta (at page 54) we give the following telegram of the Bombay mail from Mr. Acting Consul-General Green, which was received at the Foreign Office on Thursday morning:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 10, 1858.

The steamer *Ottawa* brings Bombay dates to the 19th ultimo.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of the Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of Scindia's force gave way and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's body guards, fought well, but was beaten, with a considerable loss of men. Scindia fled to Agra.

Sir H. Rose reports on the 4th of June, from Calpee, that our forces are marching as fast as they can to Gwalior.

In Rohilund and the Doab all is quiet.

Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Allahabad. In Behar the insurrection has been crushed, and Sir E. Lugard's force available for duty anywhere.

The people at Lucknow beginning to come in.

The disbanded negro regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties.

The Chief of Nurgood has been hanged at Beigum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

This telegram arrived at Malta by the *Euxine* at 8 a.m. on the 14th July. (Signed) A. FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral.

CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, May 21, 1858.

The attacks and rumours of attacks have all died away since my last: the Cantonese are as polite as could be wished, though they are still searched at the gates. From the north every piece of intelligence is a perfect Chinese puzzle. One report says that the forts at the entrance to the Peiho had been attacked, that fighting was going on, that the Provisional Battalion of Marines had been sent for, &c., &c. The next report has it that peace was certain; that the Emperor was most tractable; and at last that the fleet are not well within sight of land; and, besides, the view is considerably obstructed by clouds of fine sand when the wind blows from the north. The only certain news is that part of the 65th Bengal N.I. have arrived, and that the Canton Derby took place on the 7th of May, but, Jupiter Pluvius! in such a downfal of rain that Aquarius must have done it on purpose to torment the betters. The parade-ground was converted into a lake, where mud and water were contending for victory; the colours of the riders were very dubious. Another item of intelligence is that it is decidedly warm, and it rains almost every day, and the consequence is that the streets near the river are flooded of an afternoon. However, Canton is very healthy: it is decidedly a much superior place to Hong-Kong; and the troops inside the city are in perfect health. For my own part, I like Canton more and more every day, now that it is more peaceful, and shall leave it with considerable regret.

It is a strange thing concerning the Chinese that those who are partial to them like them excessively; whilst, on the contrary, those who are not favourably inclined hate them cordially. You will never hear any medium. One person will tell you that all Chinamen are rogues, thieves, swindlers, and cheats; another, that the Chinese are the most industrious, frugal, good-tempered, and sensible race under the sun, with many other good qualities. The latter are nearer the mark, according to my humble opinion. The city looks beautiful. The river is covered with boats, junks, and steamers: their movement is perpetual. The trees, thickly interspersed throughout the city, give it a delightfully fresh look, the White Cloud Mountain as background, for ever changing its tints, some days looking so near that you see all the little rocks and stones upon it; at other times capped with majestic clouds, and again looking like a dim cloud itself in the distance.

The *Overland China Mail* says that there has been no change in the state of affairs at Canton. The troops remain in good health, and in high spirits in expectation of being sent north. The rain has been almost incessant. Everything remains quiet, and the rumours of gatherings of "braves" for an attack on the allied forces have died away. The soldiers have been amusing themselves with horse-racing and theatricals.

The troop-ships *Sydney* and *Sesostris* arrived on the 6th from Calcutta, with 8 officers, 380 men, and 120 camp followers of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry, and 4 officers, 355 men, and 64 camp followers of the 47th Bengal Native Infantry; and the *Tubal Cain* on the 12th, with an additional 450 sepoys. The French auxiliary steam-transport *Gironde* has brought on some 900 marine infantry; and two other transports, *La Saone* and *Prégent*, with the steam-corvette *La Place*, are shortly expected. These must prove a welcome addition to the allied forces in the China waters.

In Hong-Kong attempts have been made by incendiaries to fire the Tai-ping-shan, or upper portion of the Chinese town; but happily they proved unsuccessful, and four out of ten men engaged in them have been apprehended.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.

The following letter from Alexandria, dated the 6th, gives some details of a massacre of Christians at Jeddah, the port of Mecca, on the Red Sea:—

About sunset on the 15th of June the house of the English Vice-Consul at Jeddah was suddenly attacked, and invaded by some hundreds of Hadramites (inhabitants of Southern Arabia), who seized the person of the Consul, wounded him grievously, and then flung him, still alive, from the window into the street, where a mob of the same fanatics hacked his body into pieces. The house was then pillaged; the servants and two dragomen were assassinated, and the archives of the Consulate were burnt. While this horrible scene was going on similar crimes were committed at the French Consulate. This Consul, also attacked by a band of fanatics who penetrated into the house by the windows, fell mortally wounded by several sabre cuts. His wife was killed by a dagger thrust in her breast, after having defended herself courageously, killed the murderer of her husband, and wounded several others. Her daughter, eighteen years old, succeeded in escaping by a secret door. In the next room were the Chancellor of the Consulate and his servant. This latter is a Musliman, an old soldier who formerly served in a battalion of native Algerines. These two men and the Consul's young daughter defended themselves so heroically that the murderers retreated for a moment. They soon returned to the charge. One of these wretches attacked the courageous young girl, and gave her a sabre cut across the face. She fell senseless; but the Chancellor, who had sprung to his feet, inflicted a blow on the last assassin. Meanwhile the Chancellor's servant, struggling with admirable energy against these miscreants, killed three of them, wounded several others, and so succeeded in covering the flight of the Consul's daughter, of the Chancellor, and of a servant, who have all arrived this evening, in company with the brave soldier, at the residence of the Consul-General of France in Alexandria. While this carnage was going on all the Christians were assailed in the streets of Jeddah, and massacred. Twenty-three persons suc-

ceeded in escaping under cover of the night, and, throwing the selves into the sea, swam to the English steam dispatch-boat, which was at anchor in the port. All the other Christians, to the number of forty-five, have been killed and hacked in pieces. In the house of the brothers Sara, twelve persons (including the three brothers) have been murdered. The number of Mussulmans who took part in the massacre is estimated at 5000.

At the time of these occurrences the Governor of Jeddah was at Mecca, with the troops under his command. He had left only 190 men in the garrison. At his return he caused 300 of the assassins to be arrested, and he sent to the Christians who had taken refuge on board the *Cyclops* a sum of 6000 piastres. The commander of this vessel has appointed Consuls *ad interim*, and proclaimed their installation by a salute of guns. The English flag was again hoisted, and the Turkish authorities attended the ceremony.

Various reasons have been assigned for this fierce fanatical outbreak. The general opinion is that the event has been in preparation for a long time. The Arab population believes, in its ignorance, that since the Eastern war the influence of the Sultan is become greater than before. The populace sing ballads in Arabic and Turkish which breathe hatred of the Christians.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence of Friday last appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat for two hours, during which time the Jew Bill was agreed to as amended in Committee, and its third reading fixed for Monday; and the Government of India Bill was read a first time, its second reading being fixed for Thursday next. A question from Lord Truro elicited from Lord Malmesbury the fact that instructions had been sent to the British squadron to withdraw from the Cuban waters; but that there was no intention to abandon the African blockade.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

There was a day sitting, during which, upon the motion for going into Committee of Supply, several motions were discussed, without leading to any definite result; and the House, having then gone into Committee, adjourned at four o'clock, without having agreed to a single vote, till six o'clock, when, as is usual on Fridays, numerous questions were put to her Majesty's Ministers, but without eliciting any information of public interest. The House then again went into Committee of Supply, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

A number of bills, mostly private ones, received the Royal assent by commission. The third reading of the Chesterfield and Holyhead Railway Bill was postponed.

ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PARLIAMENT.—The reasons to be offered to the Commons by the Lords for persisting in their amendments to the Oaths Bill were then brought up for consideration; and the whole series of reasons ordered to be duly communicated to the Lower House. The third reading of their own measure on the subject was afterwards proposed, and, after some discussion, the Jew Bill was read a third time and passed.

Other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the morning sitting the House went into Committee of Supply, and passed several votes belonging to the Miscellaneous Civil Services.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply at the evening sitting, Mr. HURR called attention to the report of the Committees on the slave trade in 1848 and 1849; and moved: "That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of authorising her Majesty's ships to visit and search vessels under foreign flags, with a view of suppressing the traffic in slaves." In support of his motion the hon. member cited a number of facts to show that the efforts of England for the forcible suppression of the slave trade had proved altogether ineffectual.

The debate was continued for a long time, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord C. Paget speaking in favour of the motion; and Mr. Cardwell, Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Mr. Gurney, Sir C. Napier, Sir J. Pakington, and Mr. Buxton arguing against it.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that if the slave squadron were withdrawn, and the Brazilian Act repealed, every check would be withdrawn, and the slave trade would again become rampant.

The House divided.—For the resolution, 24; against it, 223.

SUPPLY.—The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the vote of £11,050 for expenses incurred in suppressing the slave trade was put and agreed to.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The House then resumed. The Government of New Caledonia Bill went through Committee.

The other orders of the day were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CHURCH RATES.—Lord PORTMAN, observing that the Government had promised to introduce a bill on the subject of church-rates, stated that he should in consequence abstain from bringing forward the measure of which he had himself given notice for the settlement of that long-pending controversy.—The Earl of DERBY said that the question would undoubtedly receive careful consideration during the recess, and Ministers hoped to be able to produce an acceptable bill next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Several bills having been advanced a stage amidst a miscellaneous discussion, the second reading of the Universities (Scotland) Bill was moved by the Duke of MONTROSE, and agreed to after some comments and explanations on the details of the measure from the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of London, and the Earl of Derby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE OATHS BILL AND THE JEW BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated the course he intended to pursue with regard to the Oaths Bill and the Jew Bill, which were about to be brought down from the Peers. Entering at large into the controversy respecting the admission of Jews to Parliament, the noble Lord insisted that the majority of the Commons had throughout been justified in the view they had taken of the question. In the Oaths Bill, as originally sent up to the Peers, various disabilities now imposed upon the Jews were abolished, especially as regarded the tenure of civil offices, which the measure as amended would still retain, and which the new bill introduced in the other House did not touch. Nevertheless, he recommended the Commons to accept the latter measure as affording a practical solution to a serious controversy; and as they would thus obtain the principal object which their own bill was intended to secure—namely, the admission of Jews to Parliament, they might, he thought, consent to admit the reasons alleged by the Peers for insisting on their amendments in the Oaths Bill. Intending, therefore, himself to move the second reading of the Jew Bill, he asked the Government to give him an early day for that purpose, suggesting that the motion might be made and discussion taken on the following Friday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consented to this arrangement.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Lord ELCHO called attention to the report of the Commission on the National Gallery, and moved as an amendment that the vote should be reduced by £300, being the amount of salary for the "travelling agent."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment, on the ground that the whole question relating to the salaries and duties of the officials connected with the National Gallery was now undergoing investigation.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 128 to 110.

SPECIAL FORMS OF PRAYER AND SERVICE.

Mr. COWPER moved an address praying that her Majesty would take into consideration the proclamation of the first year of her reign, commanding that forms of prayer and service made for the 5th day of November, the 30th day of January, and the 29th day of May should be annexed to the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days, with a view to the discontinuance of those forms of prayer and service.

Mr. WALPOLE gave his hearty consent to the resolution proposed by the hon. member, which was then put and carried unanimously.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and the rest of the sitting was principally occupied with discussion upon the remaining votes belonging to the Miscellaneous Service Estimates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

At the midday sitting of the Commons, the Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee.

SUPPLY.—The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and passed several votes amidst a miscellaneous discussion.

The Local Government Bill was read a third time and passed. The Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Bill—by which, if it became law, Sir Thomas Wilson would be enabled to sell Hampstead Heath—was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The Earl of DERBY, in an elaborate speech, moved the second reading of this bill.

Earl GRANVILLE, in expressing his regret that the measure had not come up sooner from the Lower House, remarked that it was one in many respects substantially the same as the bill proposed by the late Government.

After some discussion, in which the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Alford, and other noble Lords took part, the bill was read a second time, and ordered for Committee on the following day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The remaining estimates were voted at the early sitting of the House. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill then occupied the attention of the House up to four o'clock. The first clause, declaring the legality of the payment of the expenses of the conveyance of the electors to and from the poll by the candidates, was the subject of discussion at the hour of the adjournment.

THE LATE EXPLOSION IN THE WESTMINSTER-ROAD.

At the evening sitting Mr. BOWYER asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been directed to the dreadful accident which had occurred recently from the explosion of fireworks in the Westminster-road, and whether he intended to take any measures to prohibit the manufacture of dangerous substances within a certain distance of inhabited houses?

Mr. WALPOLE replied that his attention had been called to the circumstance, but he had not yet had time to come to any determination on his subject.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT NAPLES.

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, in reply to Mr. Dalgleish, stated that as a mark of approbation from the Government to Mr. Barber, the British Consul at Naples, for his exertions in the matter of the *Cagliari*, he had been appointed to an office double the value of the present one.

THE KING OF ODE.—Lord STANLEY, in reply to Mr. Pease, stated that it was intended to bring the King of Oude to trial.

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill for the main drainage of the metropolis. He said the expenditure necessary for effectually cleaning the river and completing the main drainage could not be estimated at less than £3,000,000. Steps should be immediately taken to put the Metropolitan Board of Works in the possession of an income, not to be one of a transitory character. He proposed that Parliament should interfere and impose a special rate upon the metropolis for the purpose of purifying the river and of completing the main drainage of the metropolis; such rate to be denominated the sewage-rate. The rate in regard to its amount and duration should be such that it should not only supply the necessary funds, but that engagements should be entered into, conditions subscribed to, and regulations made, by which a sinking fund, with simultaneous action, should be established, so that at the end of the time for which the rate should be levied—being forty years—the debt incurred by reason of those works should be completely repaid. The Government had decided that the evil was one to be cured from local resources (Hear, hear). The rate proposed to be levied for the main drainage of the metropolis was one of threepence in the pound, which would produce about £140,000 a year, and this income would enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to raise money, especially with the guarantee of the Government which it was proposed to give, both upon capital and interest, subject to conditions contained in the bill, and which were intended to secure the due payment of the interest at four per cent on £3,000,000, and the proper application of the sinking fund. With regard to the mode of completing the works, it was intended to leave that entirely to the disposal of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with this restriction, that the works should be completed in five years and a half—that was by the end of the year 1863—so that it would only be requisite to raise the £3,000,000 by annual instalments of £600,000. The measure was one which, while it made the Metropolitan Board of Works a real corporation, exercised the power of Parliament in a prudent way by providing them with the means of effecting a most desirable object.

After some discussion leave was given for the introduction of the bill. THE LEGITIMACY DECLARATION BILL passed through Committee. Several other bills upon the paper were advanced a stage.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF FIREMEN AT FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is our pleasing duty from time to time to illustrate some of the many proofs of the loyalty of our colonies which are continually being received in the mother country. We now engrave a demonstration of the firemen at Fredericton, New Brunswick, on the 25th of May last, in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday. This we are enabled to do through the courtesy of Mr. Edward John Russell, who has obligingly forwarded to us a Sketch of the ceremony. Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, is a city of about 5000 inhabitants. The city is laid out upon the banks of the St. John River; its main street, several miles in length, is filled with fine residences. In and around Fredericton there is a profusion of shrubbery and shade trees. Directly in the centre of the city, in front of the Barker House, is a large park, filled with noble elms. Among the objects of interest there is a house that Benedict Arnold once resided in. A large military establishment is generally kept in Fredericton, which adds much to the liveliness of the place.

We abridge from the Fredericton *Head Quarters* an account of the evening's proceedings:—"A little after nine o'clock there was a gathering of companies in red, white, and blue, and a flaming of torches at No. 2 Engine House. When the moment came to move, the companies, headed by his Worship the Mayor (who was accoutred for the occasion in the uniform of No. 6 Co. of St. John), and, preceded by the band, struck into a quick step, taking the direction of Government House. Passing through the gate, and sweeping round the lawn, the band halted on the plot of ground in front of the house, where, surrounded by his suite and ready to give a most gracious reception, the Governor (the Hon. Mr. Manners Sutton) stood by the staircase at the door of entrance. His Worship having paid his respects, the companies in succession deployed past, and saluted his Excellency, and then took up their position on the lawn. The scene was really thrilling when in a flaming semicircle the whole brigade fronted the Governor."

It is at this point of the ceremony that the accompanying Sketch was taken—a fire-balloon, which hovers over the Government House, having just been released. The four figures near the porch are the Governor, Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, and son; the Mayor standing opposite to them, near the flagstaff.

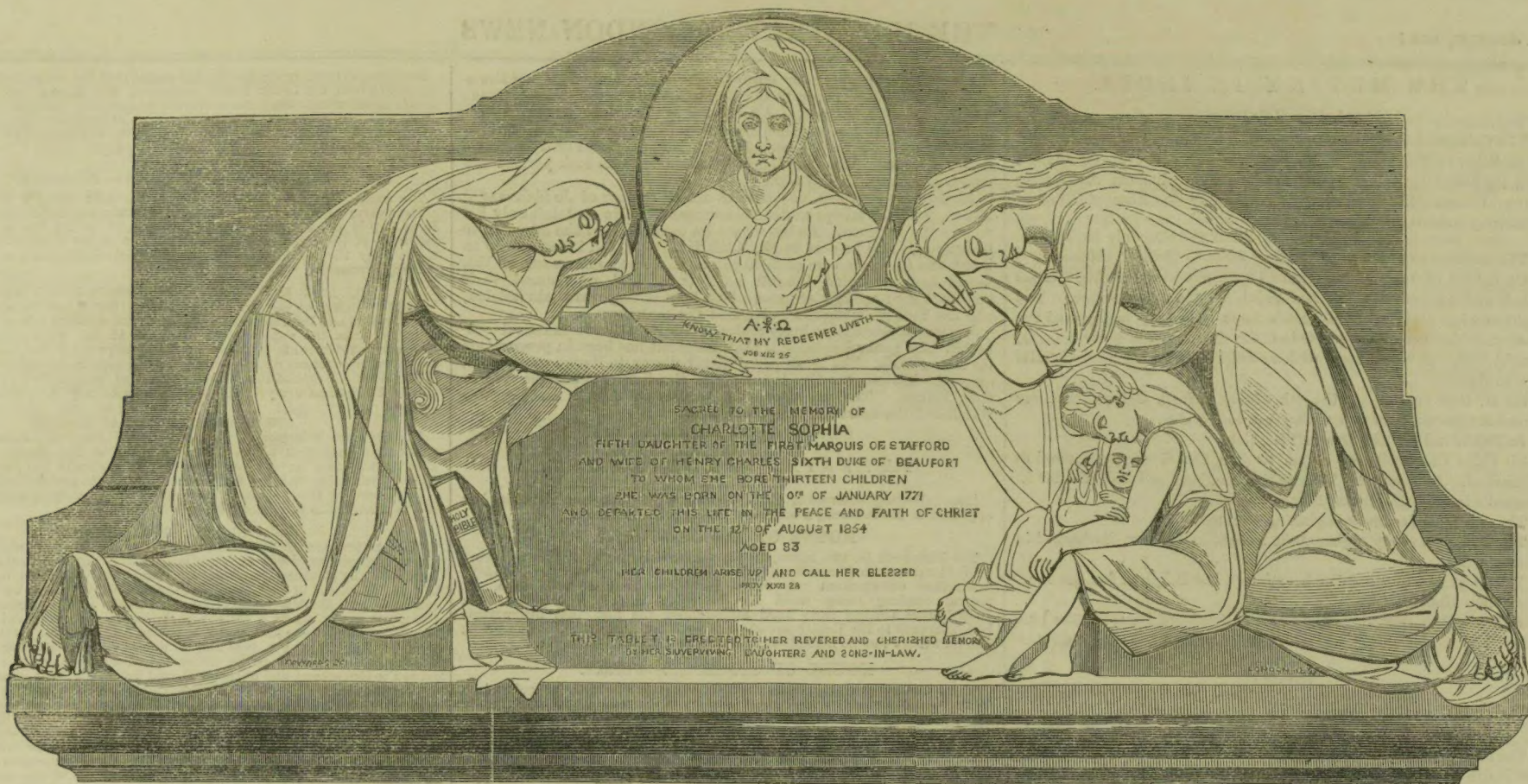
We resume our account of the proceedings, still quoting from the *Head Quarters*:—"After a rousing cheer, proposed by his Worship, in honour of her Majesty's representative, his Excellency addressed the uncovered crowd in an animated speech, which concluded as follows:—"Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen of the Fire Department, I need not tell you that I reciprocate your feelings on the occasion of her Majesty's natal day; I shall not, therefore, take up your time by discoursing on that theme, but call on you now to join with me in three cheers for our gracious Queen."

"After three hearty rounds, his Worship replied on behalf of the brigade, thanking his Excellency for the good opinion he had just expressed of their discipline and disposition, assuring him of their personal regard for himself and of their willingness to rally round him on any occasion. His Excellency then called upon all to unite with him in a round for success to Fredericton and the Province of New Brunswick."

"Good night having been said, the companies, falling into order, marched back the way they came, and down through the city. The procession terminated about eleven o'clock, and the evening's amusements concluded with a display of fireworks, &c., provided for the occasion. The companies then retired to their respective rooms, strictly maintaining that good feeling, order, and decorum, which characterised their proceedings throughout."

SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY AT WORTHING.

THE town of Worthing affords one of the most favourable and successful examples of sanitary works executed under the authority of the Public Health Act. Seated on the southern coast, ten miles west of Brighton, this charming town became, in the early part of the present century, a favourite place of popular resort for sea-bathing. Its chief attractions were its mild and equable climate and pure air, its wide stretch of level sands and great facility of bathing, and the rural beauty of its neighbourhood. Its very prosperity, however, became a source of evil, for, as the population increased, its drainage, which from the beginning was without plan or arrangement, necessarily proved deficient. The sewers poured out their contents upon the shore, rendering a resort to the beautiful Esplanade during the ebb of the tide exceedingly disagreeable, whilst the wells attached to many of the houses became contaminated by soakage from the cesspools. These evils, as may be supposed, affected the prosperity of the town, and, to the credit of the inhabitants, they

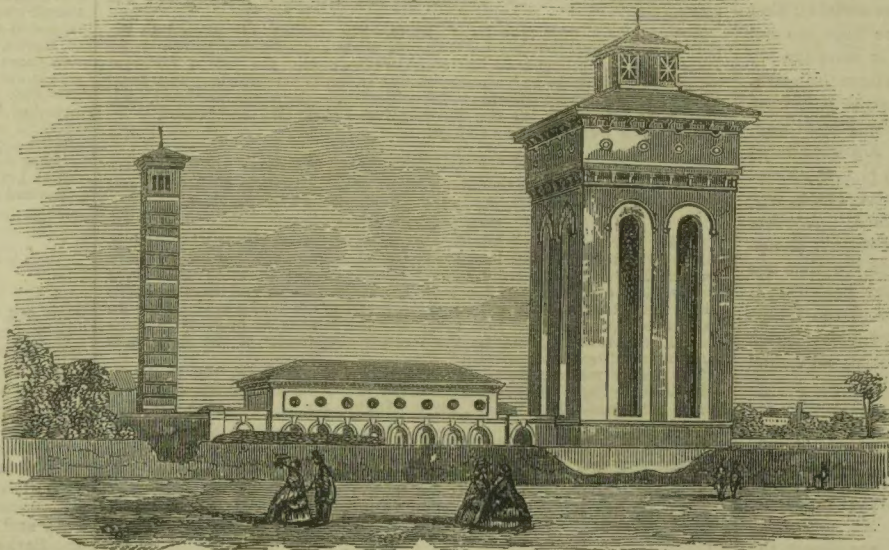


MONUMENTAL TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT RECENTLY ERECTED IN BADMINTON CHURCH.—(SEE PAGE 59.)

resolutely set to work, and, at a very large cost—not less than £30,000—have placed the town amongst the very first in the kingdom for its sanitary condition.

The sewerage has been wholly remodelled. A main brick sewer, egg-shaped, measuring three feet two inches by two feet three inches, has been carried through the principal streets, at a depth in some parts of twenty-three feet; and is connected with the other streets, and with every house, by branch drains of stone ware, varying in diameter from fifteen inches to six inches. The main sewer terminates in a sumpt, six feet two inches by two feet ten inches, and a sewerage-well, thirty feet deep and ten feet in diameter at top, reduced to six feet at the bottom. This well is situated considerably to the north-east of the town, and an artificial fall is obtained into it from every direction. In it are placed sewage-pumps, consisting of three fifteen-inch barrels, worked by steam power, and connected with a high-pressure engine by an iron shafting and driving gear, by which the sewage is pumped through an outfall-sewer to a place two miles eastward of the town, called Sea Mills Bridge, and is carried out to sea. Neither at the works, nor in the immediate neighbourhood of the outfall, is there any disagreeable smell. Thus the beach and sands are wholly freed from the sewage, and the sands are rapidly improving and recovering their former firm and dry condition.

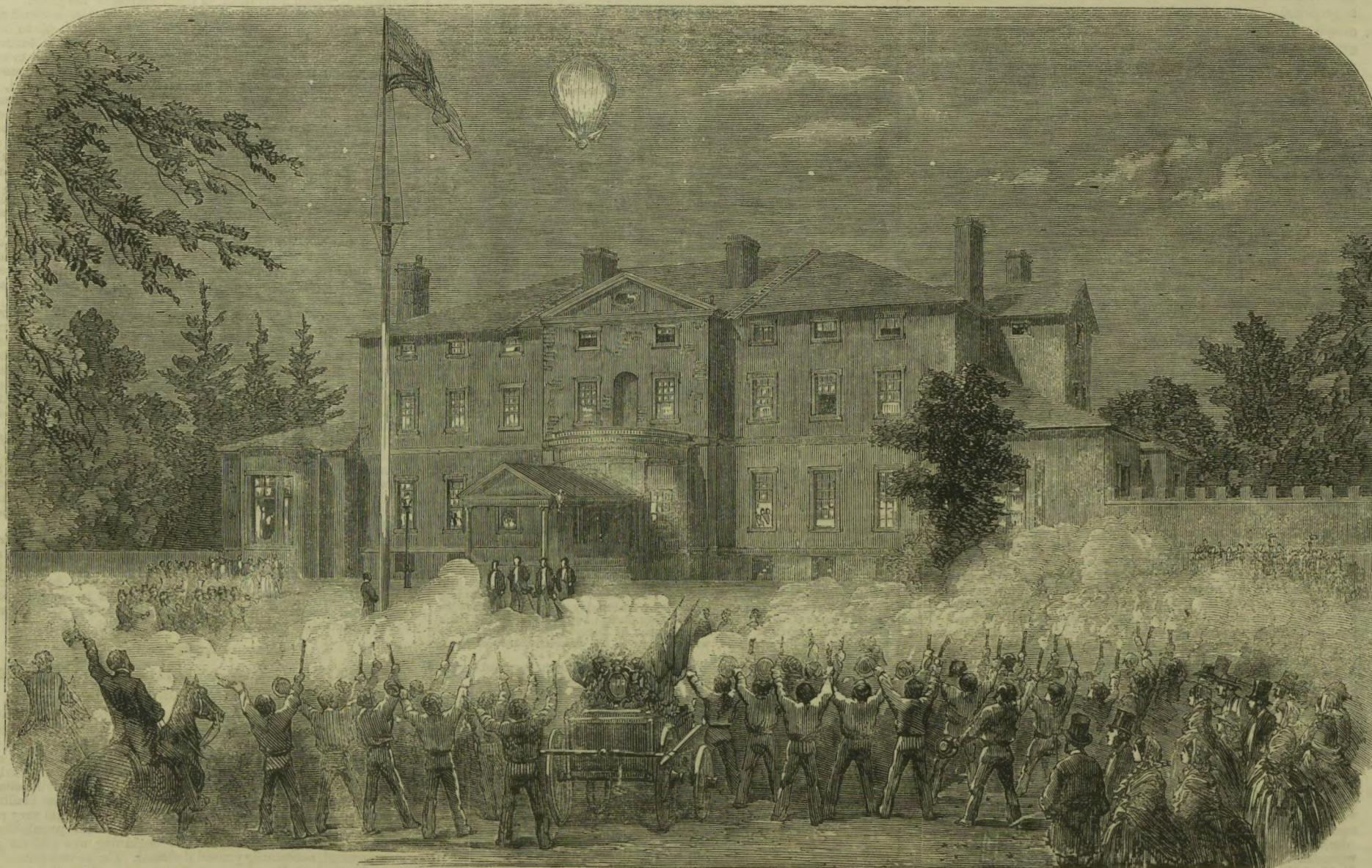
Next, as to the water supply. We have given an



WORTHING WATER-WORKS.

chimney-shaft. These buildings are situated at the north end of the town, and were designed by Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.E. The water-tower has a total elevation of 110 feet, and measures forty feet square on the plan. There is a central pier of brick and a spiral staircase of iron skilfully carried through the centre of the tank. The foundation is of concrete. Within the adjoining engine-house a well has been sunk in the chalk to a depth of seventy feet, which is cased with iron cylinders, to exclude the surface water. Below this depth a bore has been driven into the chalk 295 feet, making a total depth of 365 feet. From it gushes an abundant supply of the purest water, 14.3 degrees of hardness, which is lifted by the engine into a cast-iron tank at the top of the tower, and thence distributed into all the houses in the town. The tank is forty feet square, thirteen feet deep, and contains 110,000 gallons.

Pettigrew, in a recent lecture delivered at Worthing on "Nutrition," after referring to the new drainage and waterworks, said he considered that Worthing was now one of the best spots on the south coast as a resort for invalids, especially in the winter, and it was of vast importance to the faculty to have such places to send their patients to. Worthing, he observed, was one of the lungs of London, and much credit was due to the gentlemen of the local board who had undertaken the responsible and onerous task of effecting these great improvements, which now render it the Italy of England.



TORCHLIGHT DEMONSTRATION OF FIREMEN AT FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.

THE accompanying Engraving, from a painting by Mr. Wighton, exhibits an interesting group of Scottish children belonging to this national institution. There is here represented a very touching picture of a little orphan boy, about five years of age, who has recently been placed in the Asylum. He appears to have just returned from the childlike occupation of gathering wild flowers, and to have attracted the attention of an elder boy and two girls who stand around him, and seem to contemplate his youthful appearance with feelings of sympathy and admiration.

To those unacquainted with the Caledonian Asylum a brief account of its object and origin may afford some interest. The Royal Caledonian Asylum is a handsome modern building, occupying a pleasant and healthy situation in the Caledonian-road, Holloway; and is only a short distance from the new Cattle Market, from which the boys—part of whom form a juvenile military band—may be seen to advantage, as they play to an admiring assemblage of ladies and gentlemen in front of the Asylum every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

The object of the institution is the maintenance and education of the children of soldiers, sailors, and marines, natives of Scotland, who have either died or been disabled in the service of their country; and also of the children of indigent Scotch parents resident in London not receiving parochial relief.

At present there are sixty-seven boys and forty-nine girls in the asylum, many of whom are the sons and daughters of the brave Scottish soldiers who so nobly fought and died during the late Russian war. The institution was suggested as far back as the year 1808, when a committee of the Highland Society, comprising the leading Scotsmen resident in London, was appointed to mature and carry out the object. It was not, however, until 1815 that an Act of Incorporation was granted, and the institution fairly established. Since then it has continued to grow and prosper.

The jubilee festival of the institution was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 23rd of last month, under very favourable circumstances. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch was in the chair, and advocated the cause of the charity in an eloquent and impressive speech. During the evening the children of the asylum were introduced into the hall by the stewards, and presented a most interesting appearance. The boys of the band entered playing on their various instruments, and



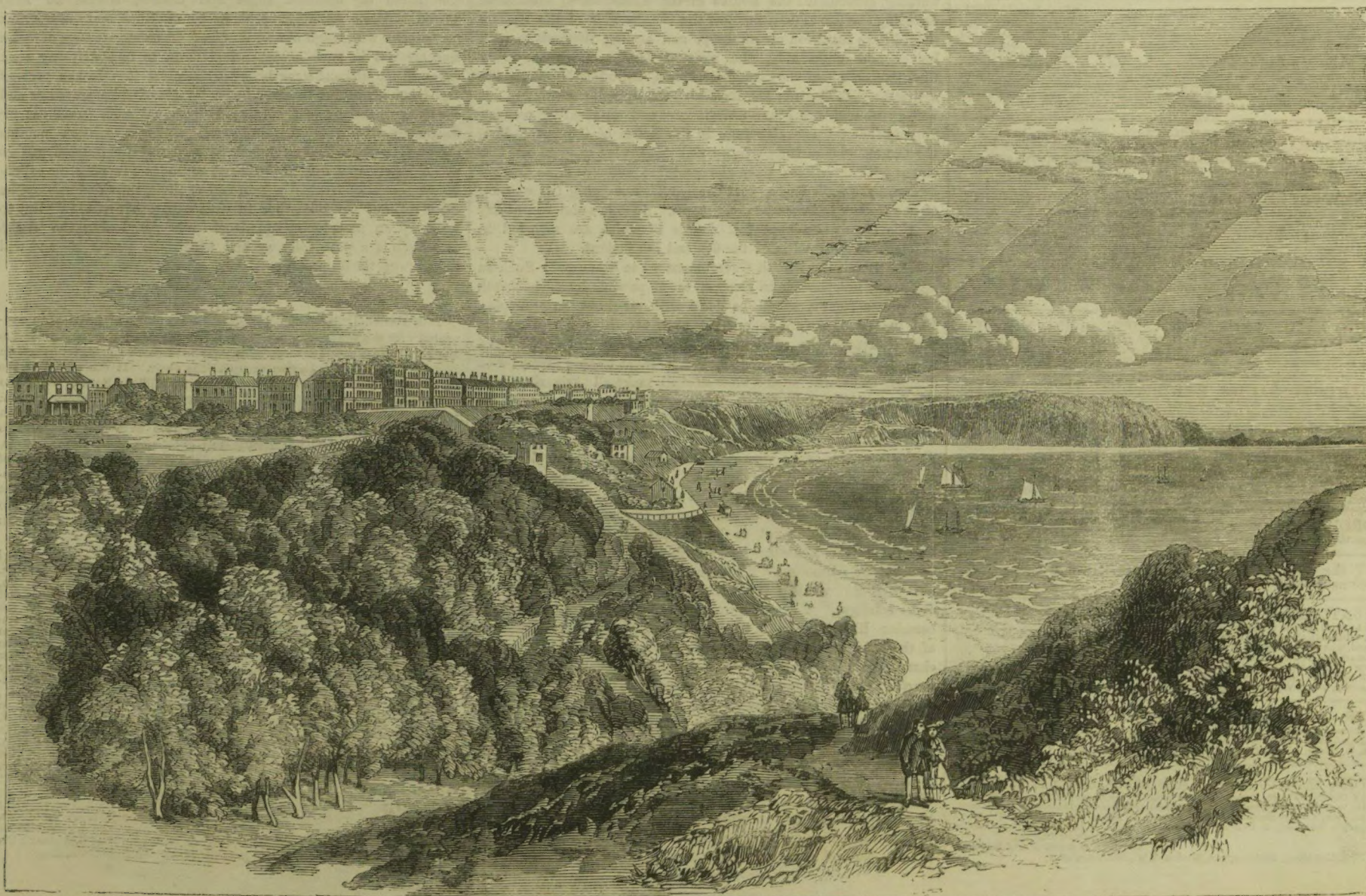
GROUP OF CHILDREN OF THE ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM.—FROM A PAINTING BY MR. WIGHTON.

afterwards sang with much animation a song which had been composed for the occasion, entitled "The boys with the bonnets o' blue." The subscriptions during the evening, including a hundred guineas from the chairman, amounted to above £1200.

FILEY, YORKSHIRE.

THIS town is situated at about the centre of the long line of the coast of Yorkshire, at the head of a bay, upon cliffs more than a hundred feet above the level of the ocean; its clayey encampment forming a curious contrast with the white chalky headland which skirts it on the south-eastern side, [and its still more extraordinary reef of rocks, called Filey Brigg, which, running out far into the briny deep, forms a natural breakwater on its north-eastern aspect, and is said to resemble the celebrated Mole of Tangiers. The stratification of these rocks, which are composed of calcareous grit, is exceedingly regular. The gigantic roll of the German Ocean, even in its calmer moments, meeting this obstruction to its resistless wave, expends its force in surf and roar; whilst on its sheltered side the yacht or the smallest boat rides in perfect safety and repose. This has recently been surveyed by Mr. Coodo, C.E., and determined to be a most effectual barrier, as well as a most eligible foundation on which to erect a seawall; and, by extending it in a circular direction south-east, to form an excellent, easy, cheap, and, above all, safe harbour of refuge; and in all probability, nay, to a certainty, would prove the means of saving an immense loss of life amongst our seafaring fellow-creatures. At low water this curious bridge may be traversed for nearly half a mile, and, should this be about the hour of sunset, the rich tints of light falling from that orb upon the abrupt and deeply-fissured cliffs and headlands, with Scarborough Castle in the distance, will afford the eye one of the most romantic sights that the excursionist can possibly conceive. The land drops perpendicularly to the sands, which are accessible at all times, except during a very short period at high water. Wandering, after a storm—which one can do along these sands for a distance of four or five miles—abundant food for contemplation presents itself in the great variety of shells, coralines, agates, &c., which are constantly to be found after a little search; and many beautiful mosses can be procured from the crevices and projecting surfaces of the rocks.

For the foregoing details we are indebted to Dr. Pritchard, of Filey.



FILEY, YORKSHIRE.—FROM THE SOUTH CLIFF.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 18.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 19.—Bodleian Library founded, 1610.
TUESDAY, 20.—St. Margaret. Jupiter rises, 0h. 48m., a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Robert Burns died, 1796. Lord W. Russell beheaded, 1693.
THURSDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalene. Sun rises, 4h. 10m.; sets, 8h. 1m.
FRIDAY, 23.—Rebellion in Spain crushed by O'Donnell, 1856.
SATURDAY, 24.—Sir E. Lyons created a peer, 1856.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 19	7 40	8 3	8 34	9 8	9 40	10 16
10 16	10 52	11 28	12 1	12 5	1 0	1 23

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—REDUCED PRICES.—The following Performances will be given, comprising the talents of Titians, Albani, and Piccolomini; Belletti, Benevenuto, Belart, Vialelli, Rossi, Aldighieri, and Giuglini. Ballet: Madlle. Eschiette. **TUESDAY, July 20, LES HUGUENOTS.** Thursday, July 22, **DON GIOVANNI** and Ballet. Friday, July 23, **LA TRAVIATA** and Ballet. Saturday, July 24, **LUCEZIA BORGIA** and Ballet. The Opera commences at Eight o'clock. Prices: Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes (to hold four persons): Grand Tier, 43 3s.; One Pair, 42 12s. 6d.; Pit Tier, 42 2s.; Two Pair, 41 5s.; Three Pair, 15s. Gallery Boxes, 10s.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s. May be had at the Box-office.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of **THE MERCHANT OF VENICE**. Shylock, by Mr. C. Keen; Portia, by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by the New Farce, in one act, entitled **DYING FOR LOVE**.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Engagements of Mr. B. Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. P. Bedford, Miss Keeley. On Monday and during the week, **GREEN BUSHES** and **OUR FRENCH LADY'S MAID**, in which Madame Celeste, Mr. B. Webster, and the Adelphi favourites will appear. No advance in the prices.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe, Madame Castellan, Madame Albani, Miss Dolby, and Madame Viardot Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Tambrilli, Signor Ronconi, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Ballotti. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Outline of the Performances.—Tuesday Morning—Elijah, Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning—Eli, Costa. Thursday Morning—Messiah, Handel. Friday Morning—Judith (a New Oratorio), Henry Leslie; Lauda Sion, Mendelssohn; Service in C, Beethoven. Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture (Siege of Corinth), Rossini; Act and Galates (with additional Accompaniments by Costa), Handel; Overture (Der Freyschütz), Weber; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Fra Diavolo), Auber. Wednesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Symphony (Jupiter), Mozart; Cantata (To the Sons of Art), Mendelssohn; Overture (Guillaume Tell), Rossini; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Zampa), Herold. Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising the Scotch Symphony (in A minor), Mendelssohn; Serenata (composed for the occasion of the Marriage of the Princess Royal), Costa; Overture (Alchymist), Spohr; Selections from Operas, &c.; Overture (Euryanthe), Weber. Friday Evening—A Full Dress Ball.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 26th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 84, Bonnet-street, Birmingham. J. F. LEDHAM, Chairman.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, July 24th.—Monday, Open at Nine; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Friday, Open at One. Fifth Grand Concert by the Royal Italian Opera Company. Admission, 7s. 6d.; Children, 3s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Saturday, Open at Twelve. Fugate Promenade-day. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. The Foundation play daily. The Bands, Great Organ, and other musical performances throughout the day.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' LAST NIGHT IN LONDON.—On THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 22, at Eight o'clock, Mr. Charles Dickens will read the Story of **LITTLE DOMBEE**.—Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; area and galleries, 2s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 28, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—The NEW SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. and Mrs. Reed (late Miss P. Horton) EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Stalls secured without extra charge; at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Craner, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE will recommence their PROVINCIAL TOUR in SEPTEMBER, being the Sixth Year of their Entertainment, SKETCHES FROM NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS in their Native Costumes—assisted by Madlle. Sophie Humler, the celebrated lady violinist; accompanied by Mr. George Loder—will appear EVERY EVENING during the week, except Saturday, at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission: Stalls, numbered, 2s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s. To be had at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly; or Mr. Mitchell, Bond-street; and all principal Music-sellers.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—358th CONCERT.—Messrs. Raynor and Pierce, in returning thanks for the great patronage bestowed on the CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, announce their LAST REPRESENTATION in London, which must positively terminate on SATURDAY, JULY 31, owing to the commencement of their provincial engagements.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.—ON MONDAY, JULY 19th, AND EVERY MORNING AND EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—(The best ventilated and coolest Building in Europe.) WALLETT'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS COMPANY.—Extraordinary and brilliant success of the undisciplined Troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists, and SPECTACULAR STUNT OF HORSES. General Harcourt's Entrance into Lucknow every performance. Two performances daily. Midday Entertainment at half-past 2; Evening at 8 o'clock. Private Boxes, 22 12s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Box-office open from ten a.m. until five p.m. No fees for booking places. Children under nine years of age half-price. Under the direction of Messrs. Howes and Cushing. N.B. Arrangements having been made with P. T. Barnum, Esq., the original General Tom Thumb will appear at the Alhambra Palace on Monday, July 19th, for a short season.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—will shortly CLOSE their TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, now open at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Ticket, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Landais Peasants Going to Market," and "Morning in the Highlands" together with her Portrait, by Ed. Dubuffe, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 103, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till Six.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—Will CLOSE on the 24th.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is NOW OPEN at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street.—New additions, their Majesties the King and Queen of Hanover, and the Prince Royal. Also, the President of the United States of America, Mr. Buchanan. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Brilliantly lighted at night.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE, and the WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, OPEN DAILY, for Gentlemen only, from Ten till Ten. Admission, 1s. Lectures morning and evening by Dr. Marston. Catalogues gratis.

HYDROPATHY, Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershot. Physician, EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D.

VISIT the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, Hawkhurst, Kent, for Scenery and Satisfaction. No Ascot or Derby Week.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, Oatlands Park, Weybridge will be ready for the reception of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Families, on Monday July 26th. Formerly the princely residence of the Duke of York, it is beautifully situated on high land, with gravelly soil, a mile from the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway, at an hour's distance from Waterloo-bridge. The peculiar salubrity of the spot is well known; and the Grotto, constructed by the Duke of Newcastle at an expense of £10,000, is within the grounds. Applications for Suites of Rooms, or for single apartments, to be made to the Secretary, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings; or to the Manager, at the Hotel.

RENTS.—To Ladies and Gentlemen, owners of House Property in or about London.—A Gentleman holding a Government appointment is desirous of en playing his leisure time in Collecting Rents. Security and first class references given. Address A. B., Messrs. Ash and Filist, Wellington-street, London-bridge.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS, in sums of £100 and upwards, for three or five years. Interest at 4 per cent. payable half-yearly.—Applications to be addressed to Messrs. Standland and Chapman (the Company's Solicitors), at Boston; or to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices in London. HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman of the Board of Directors. Offices, 10, Melton-street, Easton-square, London, N.W., 19th June, 1858.

GRAND MEETING
OF THE
QUEEN OF ENGLAND
AND THE
EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH
AT CHERBOURG.
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
WILL CONTAIN
ENGRAVINGS FULLY ILLUSTRATING THIS
INTERESTING EVENT.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

EIGHT hundred, or even three hundred, years ago Christian hated Mussulman with an intensity of hatred, aversion, and scorn difficult to understand in our day. Their mutual ill-will was envenomed by fear, and intensified by theological as well as by political and military rancour. But with the decadence of the Turkish power in Europe the feeling in the minds of the Christian population has been gradually dying away, and little of it now remains but a mild form of contemptuous indifference. But not so with the Mussulman. Turk, Arab, and Persian, alike detest the Christian; and even when they fawn to him in dread of his power, look upon him in their "heart of hearts" as an unclean dog, to rid the earth of whom would be doing God good service. Since the commencement of the great struggle in the Crimea—when the Sultan was thought by the ultra-orthodox believers of his own dominions, as well as by the rival dominion of Persia, to have degraded himself, his nation, and his faith, by accepting the alliance of Giaours—there has been more or less commotion in the Mussulman mind throughout all Asia, Europe, and Africa. The War with Persia, and the Rebellion and Mutiny in India, if not caused, were exasperated, and perhaps expedited, by this animosity of old date. Christianity teaches that we should love our enemies; and Christian nations, acting upon the precept, may get so far in obedience to it as to cease hating the Mahometans, though it is exceedingly doubtful whether many Christians, out of the cloister, ever get so far as to love them, except in a very faint, shadowy, and abstract manner. But the creed of Mahomet teaches no love. It enjoins, as a positive duty, to hate and to exterminate the unbeliever; and Asiatics, who have as much alacrity for hating as Falstaff had for sinking, need no prompting from the Koran to show their detestation of Christians; to cherish it when it is unsafe to avow it; and to feel malignancy and vindictiveness even when they cringe and flatter. The cowardly massacre of Christians at Jeddah, with the details of which Europe has been shocked during the week, is but another proof of the cruel inveteracy of the vulgar Mahometan mind, and of the undying antagonism of the races and religions of which they are the representatives. Jeddah is the port of the holy city of Mecca. At Mecca itself no Christians are tolerated, and no one can obtain admission except in disguise, and at the hazard of his life; but at Jeddah a few Christians, including the British and French Consuls, have been allowed to establish themselves. From a misunderstanding, which appears to have first arisen from the hauling down of the Ottoman flag from a British vessel that had no right to hoist it, and the substitution of the British flag, the Arab population, previously excited by the appearance in the harbour of the British war-steamer, the *Cyclops*, lately sent to the Red Sea for the purpose of taking soundings, suddenly, and without warning, surrounded the houses of the unsuspecting Christians. Avoiding the use of firearms, lest the Commander of the *Cyclops* should have suspicion of treachery, and arming themselves with knives and clubs only, the mob of Jeddah murdered every Christian on whom they could lay hands, including Mr. Page, the acting English Consul; Mr. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife; and eighteen other unfortunate and unoffending persons. Twenty-four others took refuge in the house of Captain Pullen—the Commander of the *Cyclops*; and these were only allowed to escape with their lives upon the condition extorted from Captain Pullen, by Namik Pasha, that he would not bring the artillery of the *Cyclops* to bear upon the town. Such is a short summary of this bloody business, full details of which are reported in letters from Alexandria of the 6th and 7th instant.

How should the British Government act in this case?—Such an atrocity is not possible in Europe, or, if possible by an outbreak of popular frenzy, would be dealt with on European principles. But in Asia, if we are to prevent such atrocities in future, we must deal with the offenders in the Asiatic manner. We must not temper Justice with Mercy, but we must temper Mercy with Justice, and strike such a blow as shall make all Asia ring with the terrible recital of our avenging power. It were to be wished that no circumstances had prevented the gratification of the fierce desire that arose in the breast of every man on board of the *Cyclops* as soon as he was made acquainted with the dastardly villany of which the people of Jeddah had been guilty, and that Captain Pullen had laid the offending city in ashes, and left not one stone standing upon another within its whole circuit. But he is not to be blamed for the restraint which he put upon himself, for he thereby saved the lives of twenty-four innocent Europeans, and only postponed a chastisement which the delay must make more signal and condign. To go through diplomatic forms on an occasion like this, or to trust to the authority of the Sultan or of the local authorities to deal with the assassins, is but to lose character through the whole East—to invite insult, outrage, and murder, and to lay up a store of misery for future use. If the punishment of Jeddah and its vile people be not sufficient, the holy city itself must be made to receive an adequate number of armed and invincible "Giaours." A humiliation like this would teach all Islam a lesson that at the present moment it seems most urgently to need—that both the Might and the Right are with Christendom, and that, Christians as we are, we cannot treat the perpetrators and abettors of such atrocious villainies as honourable enemies, but as outlaws and murderers, or wild beasts. So foul a crime requires a merciless retribution; and, if

the Government of Great Britain do not immediately exact and inflict it, we may as well give up the navigation of the Red Sea and the use of the Overland Route to India, and confine ourselves to Europe and America.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom has just placed the Government and the people of the United Kingdom in an anomalous, if not absurd, position. As announced by Mr. Dallas, the United States' Minister at this Court, the British Government has yielded to that of the United States in the matter of the Right of Visit and the Right of Search; and declared that for the future, as far as the United States are concerned, the flag shall cover the cargo;—in other words, that, whenever the flaunting stars and stripes of our American cousins are hoisted by any vessel, the cruisers of Great Britain will not presume to ask whether such vessel have or have not the right to display it. Consequently the slave trade becomes free from this moment to any ruffianly pirate—English, American, Spanish, French, Greek, or Russian—who chooses to sail under the all-shielding flag of the American Union. The only check that existed has been destroyed, in consequence of the remonstrances of sensitive Brother Jonathan, and of the gracious compliance of Brother John with the unreasonable demand of his tetchy relative. This is what our Government has done; and the British people, being no longer acted upon by merely chivalrous and romantic notions of the "mission" of Great Britain to keep the police of the seas, and to prevent the infamous slave traffic, have confirmed the decision of the Government as not only rational and expedient, but as being, under all the circumstances, just and proper. The joint decision of Government and people is simply this, that as a nation we have no more call or right to rescue negroes from slavery, or to prevent the Slave Trade, than Don Quixote had to rescue distressed damsels and to make himself the general champion of the suffering and the innocent in every part of the world. Having washed our own hands of the shame and the guilt of slavery, we have at the eleventh hour come to the conclusion that more than this is not fairly to be expected of us, and that we have no right to incur the enmity of other nations by dictating to them a course of policy, or of behaviour, which wounds their self-love and jars upon their feeling of independence. But the British Parliament has, it appears, a will of its own; and, swayed by the eloquence of the men upon whose shoulders have fallen the mantles of Wilberforce and Clarkson, it has determined to maintain, at the expense of about a million pounds sterling per annum, a squadron for the prevention of the Slave Trade. It would be just as well to drop the million pounds into the sea, or let it go for the repeal of the excise duty upon paper, or any other tax equally injurious to the trade, the education, and the interests of the people. If any villainous captain engaged in the traffic may hoist the American flag, and that flag once hoisted, if no British cruiser is to be allowed to question the right of the man-stealer to declare himself an American, there is clearly no more necessity for a British squadron on the coast of Africa, in the mid seas, or on the shores of Cuba, than there is for Lord Brougham to stand on the top of the Victoria Tower at Westminster Abbey, dressed in a Roman toga, with a trumpet in his mouth, proclaiming to the nations of the earth his continued adherence to the anti-slavery principles of his youth and maturity, or for Lord Palmerston to take the place of Nelson on the top of the column in Trafalgar-square. Folly that costs nothing may last a long while; but folly like this—price, a million per annum—is not likely to flourish in such immortal youth as the theories of philanthropists. If we are to put down the slave traffic by force, let us do so; but if force is no longer to be employed, why, in the name of common sense and Cocker, should we keep up an African squadron that every sea-thief and murderous man-stealer will laugh at and despise? The money-bags of John Bull are not in such a state of plethora as to justify any such expenditure without something to show for it. In the present case there is nothing to show but a bundle of false pretences and a self-stultification; and surely these are not such luxurious indulgences as not to be purchasable under a million pounds sterling? Great Britain detests Slavery and the Slave Trade as much as ever she did, and will not begrudge any effective expenditure that shall tend to put an end to them, provided this can be done without involving her in wars with other nations. But to keep up an anti-slavery squadron while abandoning the Right of Search is a pure folly, against which the people do and will most energetically protest.

THE PAPER DUTY.—An important conference of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press, and the members of the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, was held at Peele's Coffee-house, on Monday. Mr. Milner Gibson occupied the chair. It was stated to the meeting that the hon. member for Dumfries, William Ewart, Esq., who had so long and zealously acted as the president of their former association, was thoroughly with them in this movement; he had given an assurance of his co-operation, and would have been present to take part in the proceedings, but unfortunately could not reach town in time. Resolutions pronouncing for a vigorous agitation to effect the repeal of the paper duties, and appointing a committee to co-operate with the society, were adopted. All kinds of literature were efficiently represented at this meeting; and, with the exception of Mr. Bohn, the publisher, who appeared as the advocate of no repeal, all the speakers were unanimous in denouncing the duty.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam was proved in London on the 9th July, by the Right Hon. William Thomas Spencer Earl Fitzwilliam (heretofore Viscount Milton, M.P.) and the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P., the sons and executors. The personality sworn under £250,000. The will is dated 7th November, 1856, and there are three codicils; by the latter several annuities and legacies are bequeathed. The real estate, together with the furniture, &c., at Wentworth-wood House and Grosvenor-place, and the Wentworth jewels, are left to the present Earl. The Milton and other extensive estates, the Fitzwilliam jewels, and the bulk of the residuary estate, are bequeathed to the second son, the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam.—The will of the Right Hon. James Baron Danvers, P.C., was proved in London under £7000 personality in England, by William Curry, Esq., one of the executors. Power reserved to Viscount Melgund, M.P., the other executor. Has bequeathed to the Baroness, his relict, a life interest in his estates, and then to his only son.—The will of the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, who died at Bath on the 15th of June last, was proved in London by Major Arthur John Bethell Thellusson (Coldstream Guards), the son. Power to Lord Walsingham and R. C. Rowley, Esq., the other executors. The will bears date December, 1855, and he has directed his mansion, the "Grand Casino," together with his real estates, to be sold, bequeathing to his relict a life interest therefrom, and an immediate legacy of £2500; and at her decease the produce to be divided amongst his children, excepting an elder son, who will inherit the estate under the will of his great-grandfather, Peter Thellusson, Esq.

THE COURT.

The Court has passed the week just closed in comparative retirement in the Isle of Wight. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred arrived off Osborne on the 9th inst. in H.M.S. *Black Eagle* from the coast of Ireland, and afterwards proceeded to Alverbank.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, were present at Divine service at Whippingham Church. The Rev. G. Prothero performed the service.

On Monday the Prince Consort crossed over to Gosport, to inspect the works and buildings constructing at that place. Afterwards the Queen and his Royal Highness drove from Osborne to West Cowes.

On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Princess Helena, and Princess Louise, drove to Ryde.

The date of the Queen's visit to Leeds is fixed for the 30th of August.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister has left the residence of the Legation in Grosvenor-place for Carlsbad.

The Baroness Brunow gave a grand ball on Wednesday evening, at Chesham House—the beautiful saloons of which, with all their gorgeous decorations, were thrown open in their entirety for the first time since 1854.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford are staying with the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham. The mortal remains of the young Earl Gower were interred in the family mausoleum at that place on Friday last.

The marriage of Earl Spencer with Miss Charlotte Seymour, daughter of Lady Augusta Seymour, and granddaughter of the Marquis of Bristol, was solemnised on the 8th instant, at St. James's Church, in the presence of a select family circle.

The marriage of Lord Norreys, eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon, with Miss Townley, daughter of Mr. and Lady Caroline Townley, was solemnised on Saturday at the Bavarian Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street.

Lord Brougham has gone to Brougham Hall for the autumn. The noble and learned Lord intends to remain in the north until after his birthday, when he will go to Cannes.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The successful suitor for the hand of the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only daughter of Lord and Lady Overstone, is the gallant Major Lindsay, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, brother of Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart. It will be remembered that Major Lindsay was one of the officers who so gallantly defended the colours of his regiment at Alma, escaping destruction almost by a miracle. For this achievement the gallant officer received the Victoria Cross. The fortune of Miss Jones Loyd is variously estimated at from four to six millions sterling. A marriage is arranged to take place between Lady Katharine Hamilton, fourth daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and Viscount Valentia, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgumbe. A marriage, it is said, is also arranged between Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, M.P., and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle. A marriage will also shortly take place between the Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis, M.P., eldest son of Lord Clinton, and Miss Forbes, only daughter of Sir John Forbes, of Pitligo and Fettercairn, N.B.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. E. W. Tuffnell, Rector of St. Peter and St. Paul, Marlborough, to be Prebendary of Beaminster and Redcliffe, in Salisbury Cathedral; Rev. C. Burney, Ex-acting Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, to be Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral; Rev. H. Wray, Precentor of Ely, to be Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral. **Rectors:** Rev. R. G. Atkinson to Lissan, Armagh; Rev. C. W. Burton to Cliburne, Westmoreland; Rev. C. J. Cartwright to Bradfield with Rushbrook, Suffolk; Rev. C. W. Clarke to Bridestown with Scorton, Devon; Rev. W. M. Major to Upper Mowile, with Prebendaryship thereof in the Cathedral Church of Derry; Rev. T. Marsden to Burston, Surrey; Rev. J. C. McCausland to Clonmore, Armagh; Rev. J. C. Young to Ilmington, Warwickshire. **Vicarages:** Rev. G. Burn to Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; Rev. R. P. Burnett to Stanwell, Middlesex; Rev. J. Cropper to Kirkby Kendal, Westmoreland; Rev. E. S. Corrie to Avenbury, Herefordshire; Rev. T. W. Hardy to Shady Camps, Cambridgeshire; Rev. G. Hogarth to Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire; Rev. F. L. Lamotte to Hursley, near Chatham; Rev. G. G. Lynn to Coniscliffe, Durham; Rev. T. R. Tucker to Child's Wickham, Gloucestershire; Rev. S. L. Wilson to Prestbury, Cheshire. **Incumbencies:** Rev. T. S. Barrett to Rusland, Westmoreland; Rev. T. Irwin to Ellesmere Port, Cheshire; Rev. C. J. Le Geyt to St. Matthias, Stoke Newington. **Chaplaincies:** Rev. R. D. Alexander to the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere; Rev. C. S. Donne, Curate of St. Edmund's, Northampton, to the Most Hon. Marquis Townshend. **Perpetual Curacies:** Rev. H. A. Baumgartner to Emmanuel Church, Camberwell; Rev. W. N. Dampier to Hutton Roof, Westmoreland; Rev. S. Golding to Martindale, Westmoreland; Rev. T. Pennefather to Monart, Ferns; Rev. O. H. L. Penrhyn to Bickerstaffe, Lancashire; Rev. C. H. Seymour to Drumclapp, Derry; Rev. G. L. Woollcombe to Brixton, Devon. **Curacies, &c.:** Rev. D. Ace to St. James's, Clerkenwell; Rev. T. P. N. Baxter to Great Coates, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. C. Blagden to Trysull; Rev. J. H. Bourlay to All Saints and St. Lawrence, Evesham; Rev. E. Brice to Heytesbury, Wilts; Rev. R. Burnett to Drung, Kilmore; Rev. H. Burrows to Raddanstown, Meath; Rev. W. Chartres to Navan, Meath; Rev. S. L. Cousins to Dromarriff, Arderr; Rev. B. T. Dinney to Farrylly, Cloyne; Rev. W. Gumley to Baileborough, Kilmore; Rev. H. T. Hearn to Dobbin, Armagh; Rev. W. Henderson to Ballyloy, Meath; Rev. G. A. Johnston to Kilmore; Rev. B. Lambert to Christ Church, Preston; Rev. S. O. Madden to St. Peter, Cork; Rev. F. W. Mansell to Farnham, Dorset; Rev. T. T. Shipman to Christ Church, Carlisle; Rev. G. Stanham to Great Snoring, Norfolk; Rev. C. J. Stewart to Fernworth-with-Kersley, Lancashire; Rev. J. Stewart to Brackville, Armagh. **Rev. J. Birkett to be Minister of the Mariners' Chapel, Queens-town, York; Rev. A. Watson to be Minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury; Rev. G. A. Crookshank to be Assistant Minister of Percy Chapel, St. Pancras; Rev. T. Helmore to be Precentor of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury.**

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown on Monday morning, at 12.30, having left the rendezvous in the centre of the Atlantic on the 6th inst. The *Valorous*, which parted company with the *Agamemnon* on the 8th inst., arrived at Queenstown on Sunday evening. A correspondent of the *Times*, who accompanied the cable in its cruise on board the *Agamemnon*, writes as follows:—"On the voyage out with the other vessels of the squadron a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships for some days. During this time the very heavy and unequal load on board the *Agamemnon* made her condition one of danger. At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favour of her going to the bottom with all on board. The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the *Agamemnon* rolled so heavily and dangerously as in her trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would capsize completely and founder. In these heavy lurches the coils which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously injured several of the crew. The electric instruments were all injured. The main coil in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adrift. The iron screw-guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steam-pipe between the boilers broken, all by the heavy rolling. Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper-deck coil of 236 tons forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted. The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterwards on board the *Niagara*, after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at four a.m. on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, parting apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship. The third and last splice parted at 10.30 p.m. on the night of the 29th, about six fathoms below the stern of the *Agamemnon*, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel. The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2.60 lb. After this the *Agamemnon* returned to the rendezvous, and cruised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of the upper deck coil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea. Unfortunately, the *Niagara* did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the expedition had was totally lost, and the *Agamemnon* had to proceed to Queenstown. There are still 2500 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions, and start for a final attempt on Saturday next."

The Mayor of Dieppe has intimated to the agents of the New-Haven and Dieppe line of steamers that the French Government no longer require passports from English subjects intending to reside in Dieppe, or merely landing there on a temporary visit.

It is reported that Ahmed Pacha, who so unfortunately met his death by the accident on the Nile Railway, has left a legacy of 1,000,000 fr. and diamonds to the value of 500,000 fr. to Baroness Vigier (late Mdle. Cruevelli).

The Californian Legislature has passed a law which excludes all Chinese from entering the State after the 30th of September next. Another law places negroes under certain civil disabilities, excluding their testimony from the courts.

At the weekly committee meeting of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, the committee awarded £22 15s. to 283 widows and mariners, and fifteen shipwrecked men, to help to replace their clothes.

The Rev. Dr. Sadleir, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, and Senior Dean for this year, committed suicide on Wednesday week, while on a visit at his brother's, the Rev. Ralph Sadleir, Rector of Castleknock, beyond the Phoenix Park.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXPLOSION AT TWO FIREWORK FACTORIES IN THE WESTMINSTER-ROAD.—About half-past six on Monday evening an alarming explosion took place at the fireworks manufactory belonging to Madame Coton, in the Westminster-road, opposite St. Paul's, Southwark. The first intimation of danger was given by a boy rushing out of the back kitchen, exclaiming, "Oh, the red fire is alight!" He was followed by another, who was severely burnt before he could make his way out. Soon afterwards the fire spread to the other parts of the building, igniting the fireworks, and causing an explosion which blew the windows out and the roof off, shook the adjoining houses violently, and threw down, burnt and otherwise injured, many persons in the immediate neighbourhood. Some rockets fell into the fireworks factory of Mr. Gibson, opposite, and caused an explosion there, which did most serious damage to the building, and added to the alarm and confusion. Mrs. Gibson was severely burnt, and the Lambeth turncock, who was engaged drawing a main for the engines which had arrived in the meantime, was caught by the flames, so that his hat and clothes were burnt and himself dangerously injured. The windows in St. Paul's Church were broken, as were some marble stands in the marble-works of Mr. Kifford, in the Asylum-road, a few houses distant. The noise of the explosions was heard at a great distance, and it was soon found that several other houses in the immediate neighbourhood had received damage. From two to three hundred persons were more or less burnt. Many of these were at once attended by Mr. Donahoe, and other surgeons close by, and the worst cases were taken to Guy's Hospital, where they are doing well. On the premises of Mr. Gibson the following morning, a dog (the successor of the celebrated Fireman's Dog), stopping at a recess under the stairs, gave every indication that something was there; and in a few minutes the body of a girl, Sarah Ann Williams, aged ten, was found in a corner, burnt almost to a cinder. Another girl has since died of the injuries she received on the occasion; and the death of others is expected.—[We shall illustrate the scene of the catastrophe next week.]

EXETER-HALL SERVICES.—The special services for the working classes, by clergymen of the Church of England, were resumed on Sunday evening in Exeter Hall. The Rev. Prebendary Burgess officiated. Lord Shaftesbury, and other lay and clerical supporters, were upon the platform. The Litany was not used, extemporaneous prayers being offered before and after the service by other clergymen. The present series is to comprise twelve services, and the Rev. Capel Molyneux is announced to preach next Sunday (to-morrow) evening.—The Rev. Mr. Edouard, Incumbent of St. Michael's, the parochial district in which Exeter Hall stands, has served each of the twelve gentlemen advertised to preach with a notice, in which he protests against the services as illegal, and hints that unless they are abandoned he will further interfere for their suppression.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—A special meeting of the East India Court of Proprietors was held on Monday, to take into consideration the India Bill as now adopted by the House of Commons. Mr. Crawshaw proposed the adoption of a petition to the House of Lords embodying various objections against the bill. The petition argues that a full and searching inquiry should have preceded the abolition of the Company. It condemns the power of secret action which the bill reserves to the Minister for India; and it makes other statements with which the public are already familiar. Some discussion on the petition took place, but a motion for adjournment was carried, and in the meanwhile the petition was ordered to be printed.—The adjourned debate took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Crawshaw's petition was unanimously agreed to. The opinion of counsel on the position in which the East India Company will be placed by the passage of the India Bill into law was made known. Sir Richard Bethell and Mr. Maine, whose names are attached to the opinion, state that, if the bill passes into law without alteration, it is extremely doubtful whether the East India Company will be in a position to discharge any functions whatever. The bill, they state, annuls the existing Court of Directors without giving to the Company the means of renewing the Court, and, consequently, it is incapable of acting as a corporation. The addition of one or two clauses, to remove all doubt as to the constitution and powers of the Company, is suggested. The opinion also states that the bill leaves the Company wholly without the means of fulfilling its pecuniary engagements.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—Pursuing the good precedent of making the South Kensington Museum as useful as possible in the evening, the Lord President of the Council has directed the Museum to be lighted up for the 23rd of July, when the privilege of inviting will be conceded exclusively to the manufacturers who have sent productions to the Exhibition of Art Manufactures designed by students of the Schools of Art.—During last week the visitors were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3697; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 4058; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 972; one students' evening (Wednesday), 106; total, 8803.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.—We believe (says the *Observer*) we may state that Ministers have agreed upon the measure which is to be proposed for the sewerage of the metropolis. It is probable that the Metropolitan Board of Works will obtain increased power under the new bill, as well as increased funds. But they will also incur increased liabilities. They will obtain more power to do the work, but they will be expected to do it. It is intended to give to the Metropolitan Board £3,000,000 for the purpose of the general sewerage of the metropolis, such £3,000,000 to be repaid in thirty years. Towards this repayment the board is to be entitled to levy a special rate of 4d. in the pound upon all rateable property within the bills of mortality.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS.—In order to mitigate the severity of the duty of the letter-carriers the Postmaster-General, we are informed, has made special application to the Lords of the Treasury for a large additional number of men to act as auxiliary letter-carriers.

ELECTION OF THE POOR-LAW AUDITOR FOR ST. PANCRAS.—On Tuesday the directors of the poor of St. Pancras were specially summoned to meet in the vestry-hall, Camden-town, to elect a poor-law auditor, by order of the Poor-Law Board. There were many candidates, but Mr. F. S. Streeten, barrister, a member of the burial board, was elected by a large majority.

STREET-WIDENING.—The City Sewers Commissioners have determined to purchase two houses between St. Dunstan's Church and Temple-bar, with the view of widening that portion of Fleet-street; and also to purchase some property for the purpose of widening Mason's-alley, Basinghall-street—a much-frequented and at present extremely inconvenient thoroughfare.

SEVERAL OF HER MAJESTY'S CONSULS NOW IN LONDON, and who have given evidence on consular matters before the Consular Committee of the House of Commons, dined together on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Amongst the gentlemen so assembled were Robert H. Hesketh, Esq., late of Rio de Janeiro; H. Augustus Cowper, Esq., of Pernambuco; R. Levinge Swift, Esq., of Oporto; Major Stewart, of Volo; Captain Cameron, of Redout Kalé; F. W. Calvert, Esq., of the Dardanelles; and E. Bernel, Esq., of Carthage, New Granada. The company did not separate until a late hour.

TESTIMONIAL TO MAJOR-GENERAL HALL.—A magnificent piece of plate was on Tuesday presented to Major-General Hall, of the 1st Life Guards, as a mark of the esteem and regard of the officers who served with him in that regiment. The ceremony took place at the Duke of Beaufort's residence, St. James's-square. The Duke presented the testimonial in appropriate terms, and Major-General Hall expressed his acknowledgments. The Duke then invited the officers present to a sumptuous luncheon, served with great profusion and elegance, the testimonial itself forming a splendid addition. The intrinsic value of the piece of plate is about £900. It is from the well-known establishment of Mr. Hancock, Bruton-street, Bond-street.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT WESTMINSTER.—The works of the new bridge at Westminster are rapidly progressing. The new bridge is to be double the width of the old one, and the site of the increased width is on the south or upper side, immediately under the Clock Tower of the new Palace. This half of the bridge is approaching completion with great rapidity. The abutments have been for some time finished; those on the eastern end, close to the Old Red Lion; those on the western, equally near to Denton's Hotel. Both these houses, as well as others adjoining, will have to be removed in order to increase the width of the approaches. On the completion of the half now being erected it will be opened for traffic, and the present rickety structure will be removed in order to supply a site for the other half. The piers are 11 feet 6 inches wide, and will ultimately be 100 feet in length, and each will stand on 233 piles of iron and elm driven 10 feet into the London clay, the superincumbent material being first concrete and then granite, bound together internally by iron clamps imbedded in the stone. The waterway, abridged to a considerable extent by the new works, will still be nearly 800 feet. It is to be spanned by seven arches, elliptical in shape, the material iron, the spandril and haunches being of cast and the crown pieces of wrought metal. All the piers except one are completed; and the remaining work requisite to prepare for the reception of the arches—one course only of granite blocks—will be ready in a fortnight. The erection of the arches is likely to commence in the course of the present month.

CHEAP CHERRIES!—Cornelius Massey, one of those costermongers who in these days of fruit-plenty so crowd our thoroughfares, and tempt the multitude to buy "cherries ripe a penny a pound, full weight," was brought before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, charged with causing an obstruction in the City. His scales and weights were produced in court. The scale intended to hold the fruit had a piece of lead attached to it. His quarter-pound weight weighed two ounces, and his pound weight about seven ounces; but the most impudent fraud was perpetrated with regard to his half-pound weight, which weighed only one ounce and three quarters—it being hollowed out below to the thinness of a wafer and filled up with a piece of cork. The fraudulent costermonger was fined two and sixpence for the obstruction; and his false weights and scales were sent to the inspector of weights and measures.

THE CREMORNE FETE.—The following is a list of the charities selected by the committee of the Cremorne Fête, with the sums given to each institution. In addition to these charities the committee have added £200 for the charitable boxes of four police-offices—the total amount already bestowed being £880 out of the proceeds. The appropriation of the small balances in hand will be decided upon as soon as the accounts are finally made up.—Hospitals: St. George's, Middlesex, £50 each; St. George and St. James's Dispensary, £25. Cambridge Asylum, Female Orphan Asylum, Royal Benevolent Society, and Governors' Benevolent Institution, £50 each; Baths in Strand-buildings, £30; Convalescent Home, Shipwrecked Mariners' and Royal Humane Societies, £25 each. Police Offices—Magistrates' Box: Marylebone, Marlborough-street, Bow-street, and Lambeth, £50 each.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday evening the fifty-second anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Schools was held in the large Ashburnham Pavilion at Cremorne Gardens. There was an immense gathering of the trade; not less than 1600 or 1700 persons sat down to dinner. J. S. Tanqueray, Esq., of the firm of Combe, Delafield, and Co., was in the chair. A very liberal subscription was the result of the festival, amounting to about £1600, to which the chairman contributed a hundred guineas, and his friends a sum exceeding £300.

CITY ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—The seventh anniversary of this hospital was held on Wednesday night at the London Tavern—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. In their report the committee "announced with regret the sadly too evident fact that during the past year their exertions had failed to obtain that amount of support which was requisite for the full efficiency of the hospital. The locality of the hospital was well chosen. It stood like a healing physician among thousands of the poor and suffering. It occupied large and commodious premises, so large that seventy or eighty additional beds could be fitted up in its roomy wards. It had already afforded relief to 5573 patients, of which number 732 had been treated by its medical officers during the past year." Subscriptions and donations were announced, amounting to upwards of £500, which is a considerable increase over the collection of last year.

NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—On Thursday the opening of the new Asylum for Fatherless Children at Coulsdon, near Croydon (an Engraving of which appears at page 64 of our Supplement this week) was celebrated by a public breakfast, at which the Earl of Carlisle presided. A special train conveyed a large number of the friends of the institution from London to the locality. On descending from the train the visitors formed a procession, and, preceded by the band of the Grenadier Guards, marched up the pleasant slopes lined with flags which lead to the asylum. The building is one which cannot fail to arrest the eye of every traveller by the Brighton line from its bold situation on a hill, which in compliance to the zealous secretary and sub-treasurer of the charity, Dr. Reed, has been christened Reedham-hill. The structure itself is in the picturesque and broken style of Italian architecture—the materials used in its construction being the celebrated Devonshire marble, with an exterior ornamentation of freestone. It consists of a front extending to 400 feet, surmounted by a central tower of 90 feet elevation, and two towers at the extremities in the same style, but of lesser elevation. It has a depth of about 200 feet. The entrance-hall is spacious and imposing, and is laid down with Minton's encaustic tiles. The institution is intended to accommodate 300 children, and the arrangements for them are of the most ample and satisfactory character. The estimated cost of the whole is £20,000, and its internal arrangements no less than its general view reflect much credit on the architect, Mr. Moffatt, who also designed the Idiot Asylum at Redhill, and several other public buildings. The Earl of Carlisle was accompanied over the building by Mr. Alderman Wire, Dr. Reed, Mr. Moffatt, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the Rev. Mr. Aveling, &c., and he expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements which had been made, and the situation which had been selected for the building. The chairman, after proposing the loyal toasts, gave with much feeling and eloquence as the toast of the day, "Success and prosperity to the institution in its new home." The toast having been drunk with all the honours, the chairman declared the asylum to be now open for the reception of fatherless children, without distinction of sex, place, or religion. The subscriptions amounted to £1080.

At the Great Northern Hospital, King's-cross, the number of patients for last week was 955, of which 295 were new cases.

TREAT TO THE BOYS BELONGING TO THE REFUGE IN WHITE-CHAPEL.—On Tuesday Mr. Robert Hanbury, of the firm of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., gave a treat to between eighty and ninety boys, belonging to the Refuge in Whitechapel, at Poles, his beautiful place in Hertfordshire. A great many of Mr. Hanbury's friends, and the friends of the Reformatory cause, from London and all parts of the surrounding country, were present on the occasion.

PENSIONS.—Two pensions, each of £100, have just been granted by the Crown to the widows of the late John Hogan, the sculptor, and of the late Robert Ball, the geologist. A pension of £50 a year has likewise been granted to Mr. J. B. Rogerson, of Manchester, author of "Rhymer, Romance, and Reverie," and other works. The *Manchester Guardian* says:—"For some time past Mr. Rogerson has partially lost the use of his limbs from rheumatism, so that he is quite incapacitated from the pursuits of active industry."

SIR JOHN KEY, the City Chamberlain, died on Thursday morning, at Streatham, of an attack of gout.

DURING the closing of St. Margaret's Church for repairs the so-called Golden Lecture is to be delivered every Tuesday morning at St. Mary Woolnoth.

THE REV. MR. POOLE.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has affirmed the judgment of the Bishop of London in withdrawing the licence of the Rev. A. Poole, in consequence of the fact that the latter practised confession as one of the Curates of St. Barnabas.

Two sermons were on Sunday preached on behalf of the Euston road Association for the Blind, the former at All Souls', Langham-place, by the Bishop of Lichfield, and the latter at Christchurch, Stafford-street, Marylebone-road, by the Dean of Westminster. The collections amounted respectively to £58 and £28.

A SERMON on behalf of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest was preached on Sunday, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, by the Rev. W. J. Hall. At the close of the sermon a collection was made at the doors. The number of patients relieved last week was 971, of which 116 were new cases.

THE Picture Gallery at the Crystal Palace, instead of being placed, as heretofore, in one of the wings, is now being arranged in the principal gallery adjoining the central transept, and on the same side with the great orchestra and organ. The directors of the Crystal Palace have announced an art-union, to be called the Crystal Palace Art-Union, and to be conducted on similar principles to those of the Scottish Society for the Promotion of Art, the Art-Manufacture Association of Edinburgh, and the Art-Union of London.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 721 boys and 749 girls, in all 1470 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1414.—The deaths registered in London last week were 1191. The mortality of last week was much higher than the average mortality in the beginning of July, for the actual result exceeded the estimated number by 117 deaths. If the rate of mortality in London, with its population of 2,721,000 persons, were the same as that which is ascertained to rule in the healthiest districts of England, the deaths in the week would have been only 799.

THE QUEEN'S SQUADRON FOR CHERBOURG.—Orders were promulgated on Tuesday by the Lords of the Admiralty, on the command of the Queen, for the assembling of a squadron forthwith at Portsmouth, to attend her Majesty to Cherbourg on her forthcoming visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at that great naval rendezvous. This squadron will consist of six sail of the line, six frigates, and a flotilla of the Queen's and the Admiralty's steam-yachts, the whole under the command of Admiral Lord Lyons, with Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle as second in command.

THE NEW ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE.—In our description of this theatre in our last Number it was stated that the columns of the portico were 60 feet high, instead of 36 feet; and 6 feet 8 inches in diameter instead of 3 feet 8 inches.

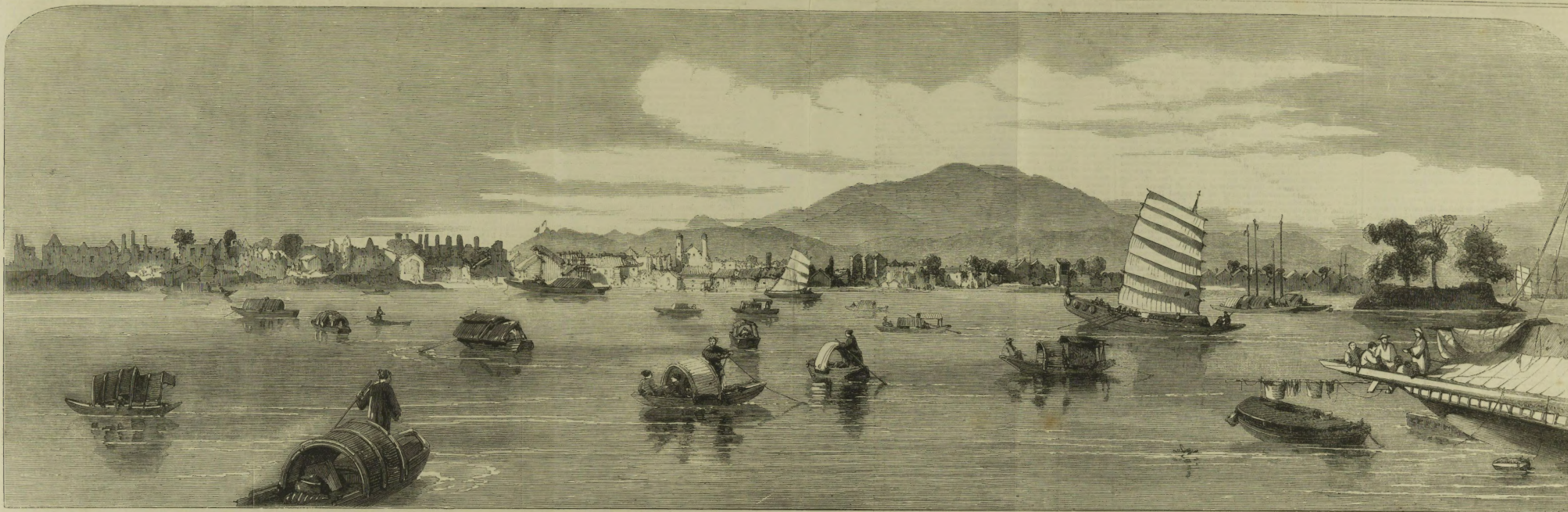
LADY BULWER LYTTON.—All matters in reference to this lady, about whom certain statements have appeared in some of the public journals, are in process of being amicably settled.

THE British Government, in acknowledgment of the services rendered to the English merchant-vessel *Escape*, of Liverpool, which went on shore in March last on the coast of Djidjelli, has awarded gold medals to Chef d'Escadron Gresley, the Commandant at Djidjelli; M. Jaron, Commissary of the Marine of that port; Lieutenant Olivier, the Director of the Port; and to Captain Erhard, Chief of the Arab Bureau.

GRAVOSA.—A letter from Ragusa mentions the arrival in the port of Gravosa of the Turkish steamer *Soom Behri* from Constantinople, having on board Haji Ferik Effendi, the Ottoman Plenipotentiary for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, with 260 engineers.

THE Pope has presented to the Jesuits a manuscript volume written by Saint Louis Gonzaga, whilst prosecuting his theological studies in the Roman College. The subject is "Penitence," and notes are added to the text by the saint.

SMALL satirical journals are rapidly on the increase at St. Petersburg, twenty-one of them being at present published there. Among them are the *Laugh*, the *Empty Bell*, the *Jester*, the *Paradise*, the *Fly*, the *Novelist*, *Russian Peasant*, &c. The last named has the most success.



HEAD-QUARTERS, MARSHALL HILL.

THE CITY OF CANTON.—FROM THE ISLAND OF HONAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

WHITE CLOUD MOUNTAIN.

DUTCH POLY.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The subjoined intelligence from India and China has been received:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.

The Calcutta and China mails have arrived to-day with intelligence from Calcutta to the 3rd of June, Madras to the 10th, Hong-Kong to the 22nd of May.

On the 31st of May Sir Colin Campbell was still at Futtygurh. The Calpoos rebels were advancing upon Gwalior. They were not plundering, but paying for everything. A British column from Calpoes was marching in pursuit. General Rose had refused the command in Gwalior on account of ill-health. Scindia is reported to have been beaten by the rebels on the 1st of June, and to have arrived at Agn.

The rebels were again becoming troublesome in Central India, and

reoccupying many forts from which they had been driven by Gen. Rose. General Jones had burnt Mohandee and the adjacent villages without opposition. Chundry was occupied by Smith's Brigade. Troops were marching against the Mouvie at Shahabad, and working parties had been sent to destroy the jungles in which the mutineers still held out.

The Horse-pipers regiments have received the option of disbandment or of service in China.

From China we have the following intelligence:—

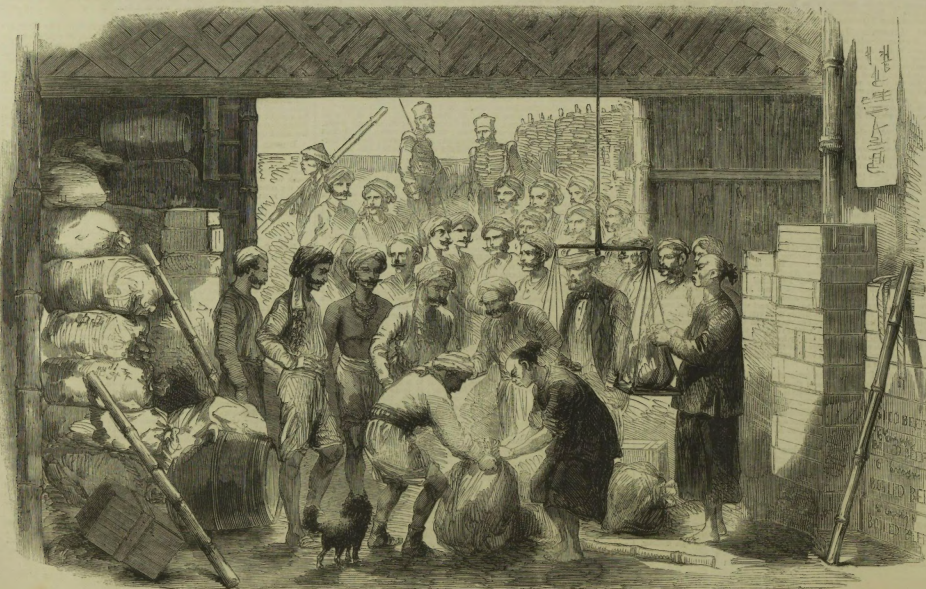
The allied fleet was at anchor off the mouth of the Peiho on the 29th of April. Six days had been allowed for a reply to the demands of the Plenipotentiaries; the time having expired on the 13th, the steamer Scapoon had taken up two gun-boats and 150 Sailors to the Paho. Her Majesty's 59th Regiment was reported under orders for the north.

The French transport *Gironde* had arrived with 900 marine infantry.

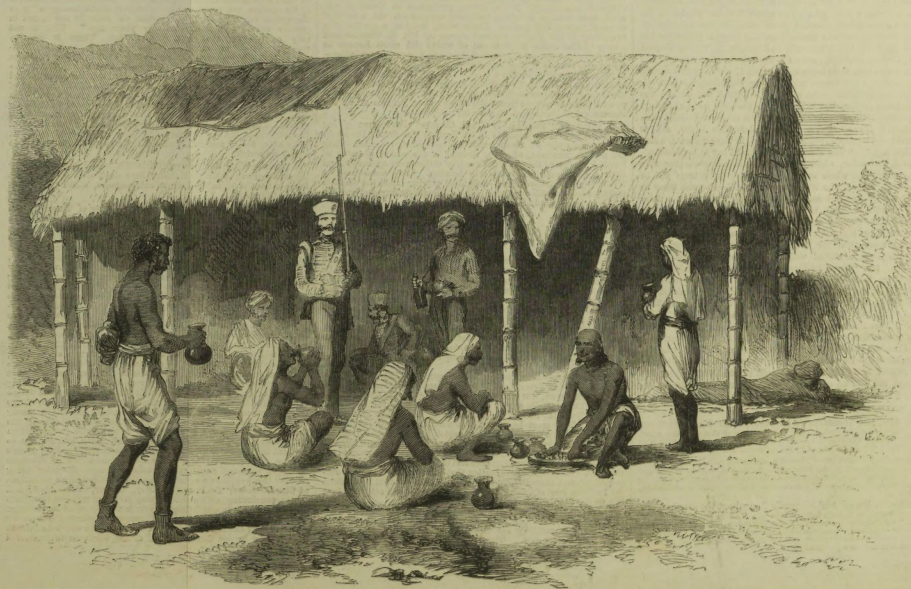
At Canton a large business had been done. The tea market was very dull, but there had been a large business in silk.

We engrave three Sketches received from our Special Artist and Correspondent at Canton. The two-page illustration represents the city of Canton as seen from the Island of Honan. Our Correspondent writes thus respecting the other two Sketches:—"The

Bengaloes drawing their rations make a rather good subject for the picturesque; they are down at the Commissariat Stores on Wednesday. Outside the shop is the road to the beach. Various cases of boiled beef fill up the inside, and sacks of rice opposite. The gentleman with beads is a Brahmin. The other sketch may be witnessed daily down at the beach. The sepoys seem to object to dine in company, and sit apart from each other. They have all little brass pots, with which they perform their ablutions."



THE 70TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY DRAWING RATIONS AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES, CANTON.



THE 70TH BENGAL NATIVE INFANTRY DRAWING RATIONS.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LORD ELCHO and Mr. Coningham have had their own way in the House this week; and Otto Munder, "Expert de la Galerie Nationale de Londres," has been docked of his salary of three hundred pounds a year by a majority of eighteen votes. We are not sorry for this. The appointment of a travelling agent to bring pictures to light effected nothing more than to raise prices. We were made to pay a travelling agent for enhancing, not for cheapening, the goods we wanted to purchase; and the removal of an intelligent person from a false position was an act of kindness to the man himself, and to the best interests of the National Gallery.

F. M. the Duke of Wellington, who had no difficulty whatever in obtaining three bronze equestrian monuments in his lifetime, has a difficulty after death, like Nelson, in obtaining his posthumous monument in St. Paul's Cathedral. Designs were called for, and the long hall of William Rufus was densely crowded with designs—many ridiculously bad, a few rising above mediocrity, one or two meriting to be distinguished as works of art. Since the Westminster Hall competition and the award of prizes, the site in St. Paul's has been changed, and the Wellington monument seems now likely to assume the permanent shape of an addition to Wren's architecture, and have more about it of Mr. Penrose, the architect, than of Mr. Marshall, the sculptor. From what Lord Lansdowne said the other night in the House, there will be, it appears, another competition—"a limited competition"—but who will compete when there is a chance of a third "limited competition"?—nay, even of a fourth? Competition, either extensive or limited, has never done anything for Art in this country. The only successful child of competition in England is Sir Charles Barry, and he has been an expensive one.

Thanks to Mr. Disraeli, £6000 is voted by the House for the completion of the long-neglected Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square. Four lions are required; and Sir Edwin Landseer has undertaken to see that they have the lion-like Gordon Cumming and Van Amburg aspects. They are to be of bronze—not of stone painted red, as was suggested by a Committee of Taste. We could not stand four Red Lion signs, and have no desire to see Trafalgar-square exchange names with Red Lion-square.

What has become of the Society for the Preservation and Restoration of Monuments, Tablets, and Blue Ledger Stones? Such a society becomes more and more a necessity every day. Some few weeks since we dragged into light with a penknife the inscription on the tomb of Sir William Wyndham's widow, and of Walpole's Marchioness of Blandford. On the exterior wall of Clapham Church (once within) is the bust, in alto-relief, of Will Hower—dear to every reader of "Pepys's Diary." The bust is crumbling to decay, and the inscription is illegible. Where, then, is the "Old Mortality Club," of which we heard so much?

Lord Stanhope and his National Portrait Gallery Commission have obtained this week a third annual grant of two thousand pounds towards the formation of a Portrait Gallery of persons eminent in British history, British literature—in short, every way eminent. But when are we to see the purchases obtained through the first two grants of £2000 each? Above all, when are we to have a catalogue of the purchases and donations? Some of the acquisitions will, we fear, hardly stand the test. Thus, the commission has just accepted a portrait of Robert Burns. Now, there is only one genuine portrait in existence of the great Scottish poet. It was painted by Alexander Nasmyth, and is still in the possession of the sons of Burns. The only portrait of Burns is in Cheltenham—not in Great George-street.

One of the sons of the late Thomas Thorpe, of Bedford-street, Strand, and finally of Piccadilly, whose catalogues of the books and MSS. he had to sell are mines of information not to be found elsewhere, has just given us two most valuable volumes which would have made his old father's eyes glisten with paternal delight. The two volumes we refer to, and which Mr. Markham Thorpe has compiled, are entitled "A Calendar of State Papers relating to Scotland from the reign of King Henry VIII. to the accession of King James I., with the Correspondence relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her detention in England." Here is veracious food for voracious historians! Sir Walter Scott would have read every line of Mr. Markham Thorpe's two volumes, and we make bold to say that our great Scottish antiquary, Mr. David Laing, will find them as interesting as a fairy tale. Let us add that the Master of the Rolls (Sir John Romilly), under whose direction the volumes appear, is meriting renewed thanks from the English public for the services he is rendering modestly and quietly in aid of English history, English biography, and our knowledge of what was said and done in some of the most important periods of our country's annals.

Mrs. Loudon, a well-known name among Englishwomen from her beautiful and valuable works relating to English flowers and the English flower-garden, died in London on the 13th inst., at the age of fifty-eight. We remember the time when she first obtained some distinction in literary circles. She was then Miss Webb, and as Miss Webb she wrote and published a novel, in three volumes, called "The Mummy." "The Mummy" introduced her to her husband, the late J. C. Loudon, whose labours in landscape gardening were so very useful, and whose writings on English forest-trees will be remembered. When Miss Webb married Mr. Loudon she knew so little of flowers that she could with difficulty distinguish a daisy from a dandelion. But with an innate love for wild flowers, and for garden flowers generally, she set resolutely to work, and under her husband's tuition soon became an adept in something more than the language of flowers, and, before many years were over, a skilled writer on the subject of Gardening for Ladies. Her "beautiful Flower Books," as the trade truly describes them, form six volumes quarto, and contain upwards of fifteen hundred exquisitely-coloured illustrations of the choicest wild and cultivated flowers. She had the skill to choose taking titles: witness "The Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Annuals," "The Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Greenhouse Plants," "The Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Bulbous Plants," "Mrs. Loudon's Practical Instruction in Gardening for Ladies," "The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden," &c. Mrs. Loudon had a Government pension after her husband's death of one hundred pounds a year, and has left an only child—a daughter—who inherits the literary tastes of both her father and her mother.

THE REV. DR. WELLESLEY'S ENGRAVINGS BY MARC ANTONIO, which comprised many of the leading productions of that eminent artist, have been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at extraordinarily high prices. The total sum produced by the collection was £1735 18s. 6d.

GREAT changes and improvements, it is said, will be made under the new management of the Polytechnic Institution, it being determined that "light agreeable amusement shall be so united with popular science as to render the entertainments at this institution at once unique, intellectual, and pleasing."

MR. RAREY has released his pupils throughout the country from the penalty attached to their bond of secrecy. "As to the pamphlet," he writes, "which has been so extensively circulated in London, without my knowledge or consent, it was written by me three years ago, immediately upon the discovery of my system, and contains but a meagre and imperfect description of it as now practised by me."

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA HOUSES are now doing little or nothing that calls for notice. At Her Majesty's Theatre the only remarkable occurrence has been the performance, on Saturday last, of Balfe's opera, "La Zingara" (or "The Bohemian Girl"), for the first time during the regular season. The parts of *Arlino*, *Thaddæus*, and *Count Arnhem* were sustained, as before, by Piccolomini, Giuglini, and Belletti; and the cast was immensely strengthened by the appearance of Alboni as the *Gipsy Queen*—a character to which she gave an importance, both dramatic and musical, which it never possessed before. To strengthen the music of the part, a new and very beautiful air was written for her by the composer. The theatre was fully and fashionably attended—a proof (whatever is said to the contrary) that the just claims of English genius are not disregarded by the English public. Nothing noticeable has occurred at Covent Garden. At Drury Lane, however, the management still shows considerable activity. On Saturday there was an excellent performance of Donizetti's pretty opera, "Linda di Chamouni," with Madame Persiani in the character of the heroine, and Miss Laura Baxter (a débutante) in that of the boy *Pierotto*. Persiani was the original *Linda* in this country, and she still makes the part as attractive as ever, singing charmingly, and acting with the utmost truth and pathos. Miss Baxter, who is very young, has been heard at several concerts during the season; but this was her first essay on the stage. It was quite successful. She has a fine contralto voice, sang with much sweetness and feeling, and had a highly flattering reception. A still more remarkable début occurred at the same theatre on Tuesday, when Mdle. Vaneri appeared in the character of *Linda di Chamouni*. It is said that she was a favourite pupil of the celebrated Duprez, and that this was her first appearance on the stage. That she was the pupil of a great singer we can easily believe, for she adds to a beautiful voice the attainments of a most accomplished artist; but we can scarcely suppose her a débutante on the stage, for she is not only free from the embarrassment and awkwardness of a novice, but is really a very fine tragedian. She is highly gifted by nature with a tall handsome person, an expressive countenance, a noble and commanding air; and she evidently possesses much intelligence and feeling. Her *Lucresia Borgia* was altogether a great piece of acting and singing; and though she did not display such uniform and sustained power as Grisi or Titiens, yet she sometimes felt little short of those renowned tragedians. The opera was altogether well performed, Charles Braham being *Genaro*, Manfredi the *Duke*, and Mdle. Poma *Orsini*. There was a very full house.

THE arrangements made for the extra week at reduced prices at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE are as follows:—There will be no interval between the close of the season on Saturday, the 17th, and the commencement of the popular series of entertainments. The same artists who have delighted the subscribers will play in their choicest parts for the benefit of a fresh audience. Mdle. Titiens, the great soprano, will appear in three of her most successful parts—*Valentine* in "The Huguenots," *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni," and *Lucresia Borgia*. Mdle. Piccolomini, too, will have her opportunity of triumph brightened rather than diminished by the contrast between her and the rival prima donna. In each of the operas Giuglini has the leading tenor part. One more attraction must be named, and that is Alboni's delicious singing in the character of *Maffeo Orsini*. Such is the programme prepared for the cheap nights.

THE concerts at the CRYSTAL PALACE, given every alternate Friday by the management of the Royal Italian Opera, have been one of the great attractions of that delightful place during the season. At these concerts all the leading members of Mr. Gye's company, together with the splendid orchestra and chorus of the theatre, have been employed. The music of these entertainments, consisting chiefly (if not exclusively) of pieces taken from operas belonging to the Covent-Garden repertoire, has presented very little novelty to persons who frequent that theatre, but such persons form but a minute portion of the vast multitudes who visit Sydenham, and who have no other means of hearing the great Italian singers—the Grisis, Bosios, Marios, Gardonis, &c.—who, save at the Crystal Palace, appear nowhere but on their own stage. These concerts were set on foot when Mr. Gye and his establishment were forced, by the destruction of the old theatre, to take refuge within the narrow walls of the Lyceum; but their success has led to their continuance since the cause of their origin has ceased, and it may now be expected that they will be permanently carried on every summer.

THE third concert this season of the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, for the exhibition of the students, was given at the rooms of the institution in Tenterden-street, on Tuesday morning. It was more than usually satisfactory and interesting, several of the youthful pupils giving pleasing evidence of progress both in composition and performance. Among them, special notice is due to Mr. Sullivan, the young gentleman who had already distinguished himself by gaining the Mendelssohn scholarship. His overture, performed on Tuesday, was much more than an excellent academic exercise—it was a work of no small vigour and genius. There were, besides, a portion of a symphony by Mr. Turner, a sacred chorus by Mr. G. Thomas, and a song by Miss Sarah Kilpack—all of which did much honour to their authors. Among the students of singing, three young ladies—Miss Lucia Fosbroke, Miss Van Noorden, and Miss Whyte—promise to be performers of the first class. Miss M. Walsh showed high attainments as a pianist, and Mr. Henniker evinced a mastery of the violin rarely acquired at so early an age. We shall be much disappointed if we do not see these interesting young persons attain the success and distinction which they certainly deserve.

A party of "Swedish National Singers" have been giving morning and evening concerts at St. James's Hall during the week. The first, at which we were present, was respectfully attended. They are nine in numbers, all men, dressed in the quaint costume of Swedish peasants; they sing their native ditties very agreeably, and their performances are well worth hearing. They are assisted by Mdle. Sophie Humler, whose delightful playing upon the violin is nightly received with applause. The other artists engaged are Mr. F. Eben, flutist; and Mr. George Loder, piano.

THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Friday a new Italian play was given to the stage, the subject, merit, and success of which will cause it to be long remembered. It is entitled "Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra," and is, though written in prose, in five acts. The author is Signor Giacometti, who has been careful to make his tragedy as correspondent as possible to history, and, without any underplot, has contrived to give us a series of scenes that are highly interesting. The style is as severe as Alfieri's, with few attempts at poetic ornament, but with an abundance of ironic points that lend great piquancy to the dialogue. He has managed, too, to unfold his story without the aid of confidants, and has carried through his action by the aid of principals alone.

The *dramatis personæ* are the chief personages of Elizabeth's Court—viz., the Earl of Essex, Lord Burleigh, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Bacon, Sir Francis Drake, Lady Sarah Howard, and others. The portraits are all exceedingly well executed. That of Queen Elizabeth herself is a full-length, admirably drawn and coloured. This must be regarded as a high excellence. Our stage has long wanted a worthy drama of which Elizabeth should appear as the heroine; but the real difficulties of the theme have hitherto seemed insurmountable. The one or two plays that we have on it are miserably bad, and have long been lost to the English theatre. It is therefore with peculiar gratification that we welcome this very successful attempt of an Italian, and we have no doubt that it will form the basis for some English production that will achieve a long life on the English boards.

The first two acts of Signor Giacometti's play are exceedingly long, from his evident desire to lay a solid foundation for the subsequent action, and they are elaborated with the utmost care and with remarkable skill. There are no fewer than five scenes occupied in preparing the audience for the traits of Elizabeth's

character; and when she does appear we are at once led to admire the genius of the woman and the wisdom of the Sovereign. We at once see that she not only reigns, but governs, and is thoroughly capable of ruling the destinies of a mighty empire. All this is made plainly apparent by indications and suggestions which are adroitly selected from the page of history, slightly aided by the fancy. The scene closes with her dictating two letters at a time, one to *Davison*, her secretary, and the other to *Lord Bacon*, addressed to Chief Justice Popham and the Earl of Leicester—the former a clement letter, respecting Shakespeare and the performance of his tragedy, "Henry VIII.," and the latter an angry one, regarding the crown of Belgium, which had been offered to the Earl by the Hollanders. Some conversation then takes place about James VI. of Scotland; and the act concludes, leaving a complete impression on the mind of an image truly Royal and womanly.

Madame Ristori afforded in this act earnest of her power to realise fully the author's ideal. In the next act, she shows us *Elizabeth* still supporting the business of the State with indefatigable energy. Her affairs with *Philip of Spain*, her relations with *Essex* and *Lord Bacon*, all pass in panorama; and in all the superiority of *Elizabeth's* character is exemplified. In this act, also, *Elizabeth* gives the ring to the *Earl of Essex*, and signs the death-warrant of *Mary Stuart*. Between the last incident and her death *James VI.* has an interview with the Queen, and presents a striking instance of the craft by which Monarchs are wont to rid themselves of a troublesome dilemma. Madame Ristori managed this scene admirably. The Keeper of the Seals is entrapped into taking the signed warrant from the table without verbal directions, and thus involved in the penal consequences of an unauthorised act, which nevertheless the Sovereign secretly desired. Her glance at him as she left the room revealed the whole of the cunning artifice. The act ends with the announcement of the Spanish Armada and the heroic attitude assumed by *Elizabeth* on the occasion.

The third act is, however, the great act. It commences with the festivities for the Earl of Essex's victories; but the cloud that threatens the tempest lowers, and the haughty *Elizabeth* is evidently chagrined with his insubordination. *Maria Lambrun*, also, is taken in the attempt to assassinate the Queen, but receives her pardon from the magnanimous Monarch. Not so *Essex*. While his companions in victory receive immediate reward, his recompense is deferred until he gives proofs of submission. The victor of Cadiz, not being able to suppress his indignation, behaves with the greatest indiscretion, until he provokes the famous box on the ear that was the prelude to his ruin. Signor Majeroni deserves great praise for the manner in which he supported the scene. Both in figure and voice he reminded us of Mr. Ryder at the Princess', and acted with similar power and effect. But the byplay here of Madame Ristori beggars commendation. Shame and anxiety contend in her countenance for mastery, and uncontrollable passion at length subdues her reason.

The fourth and fifth acts are occupied with her remorse for her conduct to *Essex*; the confession of her love; the suspense she suffers, because she receives not from the Tower the ring that was to plead for and secure his pardon; her useless efforts to save him; her agony after his execution; and the incidents of her own death. These last occupy an entire act, and consist of the gradual approaches of her dissolution. In painting the different phases of weakness, and the flickering gleams of expiring life, Madame Ristori has ever exhibited singular aptitude, and in this instance achieved a wonderful triumph of genius. There was but one opinion in the theatre regarding her success. In no one of her characters has she shown such variety of power as in this of England's maiden Queen. In conclusion, we may add that the costumes of this piece are very rich and varied, worthy of the splendour of the Elizabethan Court.

HAYMARKET.—On Saturday Mr. Buckstone closed his five years' season, and signalled the occasion by special performances, selecting for the nonce Murphy's once-popular comedy of "The Way to Keep Him," chiefly remarkable for the part of *Sir Baskful Constant*, always most happily interpreted by the manager. The at first slatternly but at last fashionable *Mrs. Lovemore* was most intelligently rendered by Miss Reynolds. The *Widow Belmour* did not, unfortunately, suit the style of Mrs. Charles Young, who is not skilful in throwing out the salient points of an artificial character, though successful enough in delineating the serious heroines of the more rhetoric drama. The manners represented by this comedy are a century old, and occupy a mid position between the libertinism of a former and the sentimentality of a later age. The curious Anglicised French drama of "The Serious Family" concluded the performances. Between the pieces Mr. Buckstone delivered a humorous address, in which he reviewed the progress of theatrical prosperity, and properly enough contradicted the cry—less frequent now than it was—concerning the decline of the drama. He pointed to the fact of managers rebuilding, enlarging, and embellishing their theatres as sufficient evidence of the present "palmy state" of the drama; and particularly pointed to Mr. Taylor's comedy of "An Unequal Match" as an apt example of what a theatrical success ought to be. Mr. Buckstone stated it as his opinion, and partly as his experience, that if managers "give the public anything good, that public will come to see it, and in greater numbers than it did fifty years ago." This is not only a cheering statement, but a fact. There is an immense revival of dramatic taste at both ends of London; and the process of rebuilding and enlarging theatres is going on with energy both in the east and west. Not only the Adelphi and the Haymarket at the latter, but the Grecian and Britannia Saloons at the former, are emulous of the dignity of theatres. New structures, commodious and handsome, appeal to an improved audience, which no longer visits these places for the mere indulgence of appetite, but demand an intellectual and well-acted drama. They are becoming educational institutes, and as such mark the progress of the age in more than one of its social relations. They have, too, a moral and political importance that cannot be too highly estimated.

LYCEUM.—This theatre opens this (Saturday) evening, under the management of Mr. G. Webster, for a short season, with "The Lady of the Camellias" and a new extravaganza, called "The Lancashire Witches."

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—On the evening of Thursday, the 8th inst., Mr. Douglas Thompson gave a lecture at these rooms on the present state of oratory and elocution in the different spheres of the Pulpit, the Bar, the Platform, and the Stage. The more didactic portion of the lecture was agreeably and amusingly relieved by numerous illustrations of the peculiarities and defects of voice, manner, and delivery, which unfortunately are not so rare as they ought to be among our public speakers, sacred and secular. In giving these illustrations Mr. Thompson displayed a power of imitation that often brought well-known individualities before the audience with the most vivid effect: they were immediately recognised, and the applause and laughter of the audience greeted each familiar personation. We would especially mention Mr. Thompson's imitation of Gavazzi as a perfect success: tone, gesture, voice, and accent, were all reproduced with startling fidelity. These imitations were given, however, not as a mere amusement; they were intended to show that certain defects of the voice may be corrected and cured, and that the power of imitating them is a great step towards success in applying the remedy. Thus the distressing defect of articulation caused by what is known as congenital fissure of the palate Mr. Thompson has cured by natural exercises of the organs of voice, with a success which has gained for him a strong testimonial from one of the highest authorities among the faculty. Mr. Thompson may justly set a high value on the written opinion of the efficacy of the cure recently given him by one so eminent in the science of surgery as Professor Fergusson, of King's College. The second part of the lecture consisted of dramatic readings, rendered novel and amusing by each character being allotted to a well-known actor: the series involved close imitations of Charles Kean, Buckstone, Harley, Cooper, Vandenhoff, and others, concluding with a conversation involving rapid and frequent changes of voice, in which they all join in a criticism on the lecturer. In the course of the lecture Mr. Thompson illustrated one of his statements by singing a simple English ballad, into which he infused such feeling by his distinct recital of the words as to produce a request for its repetition.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE tidings of a new massacre of Christians by Mahometans sent most people to their maps to ascertain the locality of its scene, and Jeddah, the port nearest to Mecca, has obtained a miserable notoriety. The number of the slain is not very large, but among the victims are two officials whose persons are held, among civilised nations, as sacred as was the herald of old times. The representatives of Queen Victoria and of the Emperor Napoleon have been slain by the savage Mahometans, as have some twenty Christians of inferior position, women being among the slaughtered. Vengeance were easy—such vengeance as, in such a case, is described and sanctioned by the highest authority, in the Scripture. We could “destroy those murderers, and burn up their city.” Should the Turks forbear to make a terrible example, it is quite within possibility that an irruption of Christian avengers may not be stayed by the ashes of Jeddah, but, pouring onwards, may scatter those of the false prophet from their resting-place, and level the holiest shrine of the Mahometan faith.

Cherbourg is to be visited by the Queen of the English, who will be attended by a noble squadron of honour—six ships of the line, as many frigates, and other vessels. This is all very well. The fortifications of Cherbourg will be very interesting to all beholders; but it is not amiss that our fortifications will also be seen. The hospitalities of the Emperor will doubtless be most splendid and gallant; and the attentions of his beautiful consort to her hostess of Windsor will as certainly be most graceful and becoming. We have no misgivings as to the reception which our Queen will receive from the people of France; and we have every reason to hope that good feeling will be promoted by the visit of Queen Victoria. At the same time, those who attach too much importance to such ceremonials, or delude themselves into the belief that stately courtesy to-day implies any compact for to-morrow, are silly and mischievous people. Let us be the best friends with everybody who will allow us to be his friends; and that such friendship may be durable, let us, in all frankness, show him the very best reasons why we should not quarrel. Among such reasons, a good army and navy are not the least convincing; and therefore, while Lord Malmesbury smiles and bows at Cherbourg, let him be able to lay to his heart an additional cause for smiling, if not for bowing, in the recollection that Peel and Pakington are at their duty at home.

Spain, or rather her infuriated press, menaces us for pointing out her treachery in the matter of the slave trade. She regrets that the captains of our English cruisers were not met by Spanish captains “pistol in hand.” We may as well regret it also, for condemned ships, even of Spanish build, always fetch their price at Portsmouth or Plymouth; and there would have been prize-money for their brave captors. But, besides this benevolent expression of feeling, the Spanish scribes proceed to show that, if Spain chose to invade England, the latter would be very helpless, and the memory of an old day,

When that great fleet, invincible, against us bore in vain
The richest spoils of Mexico, the stoutest hearts of Spain,

might be extinguished forever. Well, there may be something in all this; but Spain has been requested to remember that a declaration of war against us would reinforce our fleet with the capital squadron at present used to repress her man-stealing propensities in the West. We should no longer have to hunt her Cuban slave-merchants, for the simple reason that we should intimate to Brother Jonathan that, if he very much wished for Cuba itself, we could not find it in our hearts to object to his indulging his desire. He would have the island in six weeks, and then our ships, released from police duty, would come home to help us against the terrible Spaniards. But—we may be judicially blinded to our peril—but we do not, somehow, altogether believe that Queen Isabella will declare war on Queen Victoria.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona and came home before the Agamemnon, too. But she has now returned, and her crew, joining the fortes of the Niagara, have a tale of disaster to tell. The weather the former had to encounter was very severe, and her danger was extreme: at one time it is stated that the chance of her going to the bottom with her tremendous burden was equal to that of her surviving. All sorts of casualties connected with the cable also occurred on board, and her log may be described as a real chapter of accidents. Still, the undaunted experimentalists insist upon making another attempt, having cable enough to accomplish their purpose, and, unless other counsels prevail, they start again about the time these lines are published. Man has fairly entered himself for battle with Neptune, and will not be beaten without a more determined encounter; and if it be true that “the sight of brave men in difficulties is one the gods love”—not a very good-natured taste—there has been plenty of amusement afforded to the celestials, who should now imitate the Lords, and concede to pertinacity what they deny to merit.

So monstrous a sentence as that which has been passed by the tribunal of a slave-holding State of America cannot be sustained, even by those who feel with ourselves that the slavery question in the United States is one that requires just and delicate handling. A Captain Baylis, charged with having on board his vessel five runaway negroes, who were endeavouring to make their escape, was with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces by the Virginian mob, but was reserved for a trial, the result of which was that Baylis was formally and regularly sentenced to be imprisoned for forty years. It is as impossible to defend this as to suppose that at the end of forty years there will be a slave in America; and it can hardly be supposed that a human being will be allowed to languish out the rest of his life in a dungeon for a crime like Baylis's. One would imagine that such a sentence had been pronounced either with the express view of bringing the question to a new issue, or in order to appease the stormy anger of the mob, the intention being hereafter to remit the punishment.

The Lords have passed the curious Jew Bill of their own construction, and have actually sent it to the Commons, with the Lords' reasons for not passing the Emancipation Bill. That is to say, their Lordships have at once declared that a Jew ought not to be a legislator, and that he ought to be. Lord John Russell, in a cool and contemptuous dissection of the case, intimated that there might be an insult to the Commons in the way the question had been treated, but that, as the object was gained, there was no particular necessity for noticing the self-stultification of the titled logicians. The terrors of the Peers as to a flood of Jews rushing into Parliament are, however, amply justified, for since the bill has passed the number of Jew members promises to double itself; that is to say, M. de Rothschild is elected, and Mr. David Salomons has addressed Greenwich.

A terrible catastrophe has once more, for the third or fourth time, scattered terror and suffering among the ill-fated population around Bethlem, the Blind Asylum, the Surrey Theatre, and St. George's Cathedral. A well-known firework-house caught fire, and, while efforts were being made to suppress the flames and save the inmates,

the combustible materials exploded, shattered the house and its neighbours, and inflicted death in some cases, and wounds, it is said, in so many that one would hope that the account is exaggerated. But that fearful results occurred there can be no doubt, and that the strangest misfortunes happened from the fireworks, which literally bombarded the neighbourhood. The proximate cause was an order for pyrotechnics for Vauxhall. It is high time that legislation should interpose to prevent such manufactures except in waste places, and then there should be a prohibition against employing children, who become innocent victims to their own carelessness or that of their employers. The writer of these lines was passing through the crowd, near the fire, a short time after the explosion, and heard a young Irishwoman assign a theological reason for the casualty. “Not long ago,” she said, “they was making a mock of the Pope at that house (on Guy Fawkes-day probably), and now, Sir, it's come home to them. All mockery's bad.”

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE races for next week are Nottingham, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Stamford, on Thursday and Friday; and Marlborough, on Friday. Zittella has a 7lb. penalty in the Robin Hood Stakes at the former meeting; but we hear that Spratton, the premier colt at the Royal sale last year, and who is also in it, has been fired for curbs, and thrown up for this year. The St. Leger betting is still most miserable. Toxophilite may be said to be first favourite, with Governor next. Fitz Roland, Eclipse, and Hadji are scarcely mentioned, and The Alderman and Bavaria pop up at intervals. The latter is reported to have had a rough gallop with the two cracks of her stable, and to have performed very respectably. She is by The Hero, and was bred by the late Earl Fitzwilliam. The first day's racing at Liverpool was of a wretched character. Fisherman, who is said to be wonderfully improved by his rest since Ascot, was as usual at the post for the Croxteth Stakes; and Precious Stone, who was both sold and bought in, at 500 gs. each time, at Doncaster and Tattersall's, last season, was a bad last in the Mersey Stakes.

Acrobat has been bought in for 450 guineas, his slight lack of length no doubt operating against him. Five of Lord Spencer's mares averaged 43 guineas, the highest being Kernel, by Nutwith, at 64 guineas; and Newcourt, one of the few Sir Hercules horses we have left, but a failure as far as his stock is concerned, went for 50 guineas. A draught from Lord Exeter's stud-farm come to the hammer on Friday. Among the thirteen yearlings, the chestnut colt by Ratanaplan out of Doctrine is much talked of. Nutwith, Phlegon, Ambrose, and Turbit are to be put up, and nine brood mares, including Celia. The showyard at Chester will be open on Wednesday afternoon, but the strength of the entries has not yet transpired. No doubt Spencer, who was second to Hobbie Noble at Salisbury and Dagobert at York, last year, will be a candidate for first honours, just as British Yeoman, who was second at Carlisle, won next year at Chelmsford. Had Buckthorn been at Eaton there would have been some chance of the prize stopping at home. At present we know of no worthy local champion but Grosvenor, as Backbiter's shoulders would not do, to say the least of it; and, of course, Touchstone is long past such petty £30 frays, though wonderfully fresh for a horse rising twenty-eight. Nearly all the great breeders will, no doubt, get to Eaton paddocks to see him and Ghuzece, a beautiful study of a brood mare. We believe, however, that the horse show will not be equal to that at Northallerton early in the ensuing month.

The exhibition of riding and driving stock at the Bury St. Edmund's Show was good, but only two thoroughbred horses were sent, and only a couple of weight-carrying hunters faced the hurdles, which they did not accomplish in a very Peter Simple fashion. Captain Barlow, of Hasketon, was quite the senior wrangler of this part of the showyard, as five out of his six entries got prizes, and several of the other prize things were by his horses. Mr. Badham's Suffolk horse Emperor was beaten by Mr. Barthropp's Hercules; but we hear that he enters an appeal at Chester.

We fear that the Essex and Suffolk will have not a little trouble in finding a new master. It is quite a farmer's country, no cover owners hunting in it themselves, and foxes very short, though the farmers themselves are as good as gold in the matter of preserving them. Masters like poor Tom Nunn are not to be found every day. The sad accident did not occur when he was returning from Ipswich races, but in the course of a drive on business.

On Monday the Gentlemen meet the Players at Lord's, to play a return match; and, on Thursday, Surrey v. All England is the issue at the Oval. The match between Kent and Sussex and Surrey ended in a draw, on account of the weather; and Wells made sixty-seven for the former, and Caffyn fifty-nine for the latter. Large scores have been all the fashion this year; and in the North and South match, which finished in favour of the former on Tuesday, Mr. C. Lane made sixty-nine in one innings for the South, and G. Parr and R. C. Tinley fifty-seven and fifty-three respectively, for the North.

Mr. Rarey, who has had the good tact formally to release his subscribers, still continues his Cruiser and Zebra soirées, and has had perhaps a larger audience of ladies this week than he ever had before. As soon as the season is closed we trust that we shall hear of groom-classes being commenced. Without them the system (for he never had any right, it seems, to parade it as a “secret”) will make but little permanent head amongst us.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The second and concluding match of the season of this distinguished club took place on Tuesday, the 6th inst. This is the occasion on which the third and fourth class vessels only usually compete, but this year the club, in addition to the above-mentioned classes, offered a prize to second-class cutters that had won nothing during the last three years. By this excellent and novel arrangement a large entry of good boats was obtained, consisting of the following:

Second Class, exceeding 20 and not exceeding 35 tons.			
Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.	
Whisper	21	Barclay Greenhill, Esq.	
Zuleika	22	H. Smith, Esq.	
Orion	25	J. G. Hepburn, Esq.	
Dart	27	J. Clark, Esq.	
Silver Star	25	J. Mann, Esq.	
Pearl	21	Hon. Arthur Annesley.	
Third Class, exceeding 12 and not exceeding 30 tons.			
Midge	13	Captain J. E. Commerell	
Stanch	13	J. Gardner, Esq.	
Vampire	20	Charles Wheeler, jun., Esq.	
Fourth Class, 7 and not exceeding 12 tons.			
Quiver	12	Thomas Chamberlayne, Esq.	
Undine	8	E. Beale, Esq.	
Julia	8	P. Turner, Esq.	
Violet	9	Right Hon. Lord De Ros.	
Emily	8	Robert Hewitt, Esq.	

Of these the *Stanch* and *Quiver* were withdrawn. Although the weather had been lowering and uninviting, the two steamers accompanying the race, the *Sapphire* and *Oread*, were crowded with spectators; the former chartered by the club for the conveyance of members and friends. The noble Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, and the other officers of the club, were punctually on board, and the steamer left her moorings at ten o'clock for Erith direct, where the above yachts, with the exceptions mentioned, were found at their moorings.

The prizes were very handsome, consisting of plate, respectively of the value of £40 for the second class, £40 for the third class, and £30 and £10 for the first and second in the fourth class.

The signal for getting under way was fired by direction of the noble Commodore at 11.33, at which time there was a good breeze from the westward, with a trifle of south in it. They all canted at the same moment, and set their sails with great alacrity, forming one of the prettiest and most imposing starts we ever witnessed. The course originally named to be sailed was from Erith to the Nore Light and back for the second class, and to the Chapman Head and back for the third and fourth; but, owing to the absence of wind, it was found necessary to shorten the course, and the vessels were signalled to round a boat moored about a mile above the Chapman Head Light. The rounding was a very tedious performance, occupying nearly an hour and three-quarters. The steam-boat imme-

diately turned round, and soon overtook the yachts one after another; but on arriving level with the leading trio above Gravesend, they were found nearly becalmed, the wind, which had again shifted to the northward, having died off. The *Vampire* no longer now possessed the lead which she had held from the first mile of the race, but was so closely menaced by the near approach of the *Pearl* and *Silver Star* as to leave the result of the race exceedingly doubtful. Favoured by a stray puff, the *Pearl* drew within a few yards of her opponent's leeward quarter, and it was thought would pass her, and the event became very exciting. A breeze, however, sprung up, and again the *Vampire* went away from her opponent; the *Pearl* also increasing her lead of the *Silver Star*, which had neared her considerably, and the race finished as follows:—

	h.	m.	s.
Pearl (winner of the second class)	6	17	48
Vampire (winner of the third class)	6	18	55
Silver Star	6	21	3
Dart	6	23	12
Orion	6	42	26
Midge	6	55	9
Whisper	6	58	30
Emily (winner of the fourth class)	7	9	40
Zuleika	7	12	35
Julia (second prize, fourth class)	7	35	30

The prizes, which did credit to the respective firms of Garrard and Hancock, were then duly presented to the successful competitors by Lord Alfred Paget, with appropriate remarks.

AQUATICS.—The Great Regatta at Barnes, got up at an expense of upwards of £250, took place last Saturday afternoon, the rain descending heavily. The start was very even for the Senior Four-oared Race, and the Barnes and London crews were oar and oar for some distance; but the London crew gradually drew away, and ultimately won easily. The Junior Four-oared Race was won by the London Rowing Club. A Pair-oared Race was won by C. A. Schlötel and W. Farrar. The Senior Scullers' Race was won by H. Playford; the Junior Scullers' Race by A. Lloyd. An outrigger gear race, in heats, was won by Messrs. W. and G. Dunnage—Marston coxswain—after some good sport; and a local gig race was won by W. L. Granville and W. Addison; Master H. Weston being coxswain.

Tradesmen's Four-oared Race: The members of the Thames Alliance Rowing Club rowed their second four-oared race this season on Saturday evening, for money prizes, from Putney to Chelsea, the following being the result—White (Messrs. Anker, Davis, T. Greenwood, A. Greenwood) coming in first by half a length.

A great sculling contest came off on Tuesday, over the Metropolitan Course, from Putney to Mortlake, for £30 a side. The competitors were George Wade, of Stone-stairs, Ratcliff, and Thomas Cannon, of Wapping. The conditions were that Cannon should receive two lengths start. Wade won as he liked.

The Westminster Scholars and the Leander Club contended on Wednesday evening in a most spirited eight-oared race, from Putney to Mortlake. The Westminster took the lead and kept it, winning by six lengths.

CRICKET.—Harrow v. Eton: This match, now again revived, was brought to a conclusion at Lord's on Saturday last, notwithstanding the continual rain. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow School, who was present, was loudly cheered. Score—Eton: First innings, 44; second innings, 97. Harrow: First innings, 148, with seven runs over.

Surrey v. Sussex and Kent: The following match resulted in a draw in consequence of the rain. Score—Kent and Sussex: First innings, 152; second innings, 132. Surrey: First innings, 169.

The North v. the South: This match was played on Monday and Tuesday at Lord's Ground, when the North became winners with four wickets to go down. Score—South: First innings, 96; second, 208. North: First innings, 215; second, 90.

All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of Leeds: This match took place on the Holbeck Ground, Leeds, and lasted three days, when on Saturday it was given up much in favour of England, their opponents having sixty-one to get to tie, with five wickets to go down. All England: First innings, 57; second, 170. Leeds: First innings, 129; second, 37.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Croxteth Stakes.—Fisherman, walked over.
Mersey Stakes.—Gift, 1. Awful, 2.
Bath Stakes.—Sans Culottes, 1. Shamrock so Green, 2.
Bentnick Testimonial.—Master Bagot, 1. Gunboat, 2.
Knowsley Plate.—Peto, 1. Terrific, 2.
Nursery Plate.—Rara Avis, 1. Solomon, 2.

THURSDAY.

£100 Handicap Plate.—Lady Kingston, 1. Babylon, 2.
Liverpool Cup.—Beeswax c, 1. Julia, 2.
Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Rara Avis, 1. Stockham, 2.
Queen's Guineas.—Fisherman walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Mrs. Stowe, 1. The Deer, 2.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Alfred, 1. Wee Willie, 2.

BETTING AT LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.

GOODWOOD STAKE.—7 to 1 agst Beeswax colt; 10 to 1 agst any other.
DERBY.—5000 to 80 agst Viking; 3000 to 75 agst Balm.

THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF THE LATE FREDERICK SCOTT ARCHER. Sir William Newton, treasurer to the Archer Testimonial Fund, a few days since received a communication from Lord Derby to acquaint him that the Queen had been pleased to approve of a pension of £50 per annum being paid to these children from the Civil List, in consideration of the scientific discoveries of their father.

THE FRASER RIVER GOLD FIELDS.—The excitement about the gold diggings on Fraser's River continued to increase, as letters have been received from that locality fully confirming the first reports of the richness of the newly-discovered mines. It seems, however, that a check had been put upon emigration by a proclamation from the Hudson's Bay Company, ordering all vessels not having a licence from the said company to leave Fraser River, and all other rivers, bays, and creeks in the British possessions. The English war-steamer *Satellite* is said to have received orders to maintain a close blockade to prevent trading vessels ascending; that miners and their goods in open boats were not to be molested; and that a large number of men were engaged cutting a road from Puget Sound to the banks of the Fraser River. From California the exodus of miners continues. Some thousands have left by sea, and great numbers are going overland—starting from Shasta and from Yreka, in the northern portion of that State, and travelling through Oregon to the new El Dorado. This is a perfectly practicable route, and the journey can be accomplished in about eighteen days. The excitement in the interior is universal. One man had purchased a drove of mules, and another had speculated in 200 Californian horses, to supply the demand for “packing.” A very large immigration to the new mines is expected from the Canadas and from the Western United States overland; and, if the means of cheap transit by way of Panama existed, no doubt a vast emigration would set in for this coast from Europe, particularly from Germany and France.—It is rumoured that Sir Allan M'Nab, so well known in connection with Canadian politics, is to be the first Governor created under the New Caledonia Bill.

THE Government has agreed to give £3000, and the East India Company contribute £1000, towards reimbursing Major Chesney the losses sustained in connection with the printing and publication of the two first volumes of his “History of the Euphrates Expedition,” and for his labour in preparing material for the completion of the work.

THE second annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science will take place in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on the 4th of October and five following days. Lord John Russell will preside, and the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Brougham, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, and several other eminent men, have promised to be present.

As a bucket containing seven men was descending the shaft of the Duffryn coal-pit, near Aberdare, on Friday week, it came in violent contact with the guide-chain employed to regulate the motion of the bucket, and was precipitated to the bottom of the pit. Three of the unfortunate men were killed by the fall, and the four others much injured.

In Allen's *India Mail* a writer, dating from Lucknow, says, “Yesterday (April 27) in a small corner was discovered a dirty box, after an hour's digging, and, when opened, behold a collection of rubies, diamonds, pearls, &c., to the value of 100,000 rupees! The soil of Lucknow is a mine of money.”

In a beer-shop of Gravesend a man named Knight, an artificial flower maker, on Monday night cut the throat of a young woman, Jane Moore, with whom he had for some time been keeping company, and afterwards cut his own throat. From evidence given at the coroner's inquest on the bodies there can be little doubt that Knight was insane.

KING OTHO OF GREECE arrived on the 5th inst. at Venice, and was received with a salute of twenty-one guns, all the vessels in port being dressed out with flags. The King met the Duke of Modena and his consort, his Majesty's sister, at Venice, and alighted at their palace. On the following morning the King and the Duke of Modena set out for Stra, on a visit to the Empress Maria Anna.

THE ship *Edward Oliver*, Captain Baker, 1166 tons register, sailed on Saturday last from Liverpool, with 481 emigrants on board, for Table Bay. These emigrants are composed of English, Scotch, and Irish, of various trades, a fair proportion of them being domestic and farm servants, and have been sent out by Mr. Field, who is conducting the emigration from this country to the Cape.



BRITANNIA. ROSALIND. DON JUAN. WATERWITCH. GNOME.
PAGLESHAM REGATTA.—START OF FIRST-CLASS OYSTER-SMACKS.

PAGLESHAM REGATTA.

There is perhaps no part of the coast of England so little known or explored by yachtsmen as the eastern shores of the county of Essex, the neighbourhood of Foulness, and the Swinn; yet there are no

minor rivers in this country equalling, for width, depth of water, and accommodation for sailing matches, the Rivers Crouch and Roach. Almost all that is known of this quarter is that a town in the vicinity gives name to the celebrated Burnham oysters.

One of the most important of the oyster-bed localities, Paglesham, on the Roach, celebrated on Wednesday, the 30th ult., its first regatta; and the excellent arrangements of all concerned in the management made it one of the most satisfactory and agreeable



WHISPER. UNBINE. ZULEIKA. ORIOLE. JULIA. DART. VIOLET. MIDGE. SILVER STAR. EMILY. PEARL. VAMPIRE.
THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

occasions we ever remember being present at.

The day was beautifully fine, with a good breeze from the north-west. In the centre of the river, gaily dressed, lay the *Gnome* yawl, A. Arcedeckne, Esq., Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, who had kindly made his vessel the flagship of the day; and astern of her was Mr. Cooper's *Pearl*, similarly decorated. The shores were numerous furnished with tents, marquees, and refreshment booths; an unusual concourse of spectators from the neighbouring towns lined the banks; while the river was enlivened by the presence of several yachts under sail.

At eleven o'clock the Commodore arrived on board his yacht, and almost immediately the preparatory gun was fired. Fifteen vessels lay at their moorings, divided into three classes, according to their known capabilities. First class—*Britannia*, Mr. Patmore, 15 tons; *Water Witch*, Mr. Browning, 13; *Rosalind*, Mr. F. Wiseman, 11; *Don Juan*, Mr. J. Wiseman, 11. Second class—*Coquette*, 11, Mr. F. Wiseman; *Thetis*, 11, Mr. Smith; *John and Stephen*, 11, Mr. J. Allen; *Eliza*, 10; *Eclipse*, 11, Mr. J. Wiseman; *Nautilus*, 7, Mr. Browning. Third class—*Ada*, 11, Mr. Wendon; *Three Sisters*, 10, Mrs. C. Wiseman; *Two Sisters*, 10, Mr. Wolfe; *Tartar*, 10, Mr. J. Wiseman; *Amiable*, 8, Mr. F. Wiseman. All these vessels are working craft in the oyster-dredging, but almost perfect yachts in build and appointment. Most of them are canvased by the celebrated Laphorne; and the winner of the first-class prize, the *Rosalind*, built by Harvey, of Wivenhoe, is one of the prettiest cutters we have seen.

The start of the first-class vessels took place at 11h. 10m., and ten minutes each between these and the other two classes. The course was just from above the flag-ship to round a boat off Bramskill, back round a boat off Black Edge, twice over, and finishing off the *Gnome*. It was an excellent race throughout by all the vessels. The first-class boats—the start of which we have engraved—finished in the following order:—*Rosalind*, 3h. 4 min. 30 sec.; *Britannia*, 3h. 12 min. 30 sec.; *Don Juan*, 3h. 13 min.; *Water Witch*, 3h. 15 min. The half-minute allowance time for tonnage gave the *Don* the second prize. The other classes all finished in good time; boat races and duck hunts completing the day's sports.

The Commodore, with appropriate speeches, then presented the prizes—the first of the first class, a handsome silver cup, to the owner of the *Rosalind*; the second prize of that class, a smaller cup, to the owner of the *Don Juan*; the first prize of the second class, a silver tankard, to the owner of the *Coquette*; and the second prize, a silver sugar-basin, to the owner of the *Nautilus*. The prizes for the third-class and other races were in specie.

Great credit is due to the Messrs. Wiseman and Browning for their exertions on this occasion. Gyers' band played well-selected music during the day; and the amusements terminated with a ball in the evening, which was well attended by the neighbouring gentry.

"MARY MAGDALENE AT THE SEPULCHRE."

BY H. LE JEUNE.

THIS picture—one of the few on scriptural or historical subjects which in these degenerate days reach us—was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856. It represents the incident of the visit of Mary Magdalene and certain of the disciples to the tomb of the Saviour at early dawn on the first day of the week, when they are astonished to find it empty. The account adopted is that of St. John, who particularly describes how, when the others had gone away, Mary Magdalene still "stood without at the sepulchre weeping; and, as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepulchre," where she saw two angels in white sitting at the head and feet of the tomb; "and they say unto her, Woman, why weepest thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him. And when she had thus said, she turned herself back, and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus." The particular moment of the action is obviously that where Mary is replying to the inquiry of the angels, and before turning round where Jesus is already standing, watching, and listening to her. The composition has all the



"MARY MAGDALENE AT THE SEPULCHRE."—PAINTED BY H. LE JEUNE.—IN THE POSSESSION OF THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

solemnity and impressiveness befitting the occasion. The colouring is tender and well toned; the handling delicate. The effect of early dawn, which with upward rays illumines the side of the tomb, the upper part of the figure of the Magdalene, and portion of the face

which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty; who turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night."

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE annual distribution of prizes at Marlborough College took place on Tuesday, June 15, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several members of the aristocracy. The ceremony derived peculiar interest from the fact that the late Head Master of the school, the Rev. George Lynch Cotton, D.D., availed himself of the occasion to take his farewell of the establishment pre-



TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

of the Saviour, is admirably conceived and as satisfactorily executed. This highly creditable and interesting work, we are happy to say, found a purchaser in the Duke of Manchester, whose collection it now adorns.

MONUMENTAL TABLET TO THE LATE

DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.

A MONUMENTAL tablet to the late Duchess of Beaufort (engraved on page 50) has recently been erected in Badminton Church, near Chippenham. It is a very chastely-designed and admirably-executed work of art, in white marble, and comprises a medallion likeness of the Duchess in her widowed state, with a group of Charity and a figure of Religion mourning the loss of one who, during a long life, was distinguished not alone for domestic excellences which tend to make a family and friends, servants and dependents, happy, but distinguished also for a self-denying beneficence which extended far and near, and for an earnest yet unobtrusive piety which brought the sanctities of peace and hope to the mind. The twofold source of these characteristics—namely, Religion and Charity, chosen as main qualities to be sculptured in the marble—are well impersonated and artistically treated in bas-relief by the sculptor, Mr. J. Edwards, of Robert-street, Hampstead-road; and there is in the medallion an expression and feeling in keeping with these abstract figures, and with the character of the noble lady commemorated by the work. The tablet is fixed between the monuments, also executed in marble by Mr. Edwards, to the sixth and seventh Dukes of Beaufort, the husband and son of the late Duchess; and it is erected by her surviving daughters and sons-in-law, who, where so much might have been recorded of most exemplary deeds performed and true reverence won, have preferred a dignified simplicity in the inscription, which is worded as follows:

Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Sophia, fifth daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford, and wife of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort, to whom she bore thirteen children. She was born on the 10th of January, 1771, and departed this life in the peace and faith of Christ on the 12th of August, 1854, aged eighty-three. Her children arise up and call her blessed."

Above this inscription, on a band under the medallion, there is the quotation, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." It is surmounted by the monogram of the Redeemer between the letters Alpha and Omega—letters which denote "the beginning and the ending; that which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty; who turneth the shadow of death into the morning, and maketh the day dark with night."

paratory to proceeding to the scene of his new labours as Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

After the distribution of the prizes, his Lordship received some very handsome and highly-gratifying testimonials of esteem both from the old Marlburians and from those who have lately been under his care. The gift of the old Marlburians consisted of a richly-embossed silver waiter, bearing the arms and seal of Marlborough College, and an appropriate Latin inscription. The testimonial of the present pupils comprised two pieces of plate: one was a splendid candelabrum, also forming an ewergone, of an entirely new design, appropriately taken from the Indian lily. The third piece was a silver inkstand, with classical representations of the four elements in relief. All these works, which we have engraved, were executed by Mr. C. F. Hancock, silversmith and jeweller, of Bruton-street, Bond-street, whose skill and taste were, as usual, conspicuous in the design and execution of each.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FESTIVALS OF THE THREE CHOIRS.—The arrangements for the hundred and thirty-fifth meeting of the three choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, are now so far completed that a programme has been prepared. The meeting is to be held this year at Hereford, the sacred performances taking place in the Cathedral and the secular concerts at the Shire Hall. The Queen and the Prince Consort accord their patronage. The days appointed for the festival are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th of August. On the first morning there will be full cathedral service, with Spohr's overture, "Last Judgment," Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum," a "Jubilate," by G. Townshend Smith, the conductor; Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, a solo and chorus by Spohr, and an anthem by the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley. A sermon will be preached on this morning by Archdeacon Waring. On Wednesday morning Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given entire. On Thursday a selection from the same composer's "Athaliah," and also selections from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Haydn's "Creation." On Friday morning "The Messiah" will be given. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings there will be miscellaneous concerts; and a grand ball on Friday night will wind up the week.

THE CORNWALL RAILWAY BRIDGE.—The second and final tube for the completion of the stupendous structure of the Royal Albert-bridge was floated across the Tamar, from the place where it was built, on last Saturday afternoon. The arrangements on this occasion were in all respects similar to those adopted on the 1st of September last, when the first tube was floated into position, which has now been raised to its destined height. The operations were completely successful, and, although the weather was rather more windy than might have been desired, there was not the least delay or hindrance. [We intend to illustrate this interesting ceremony next week.]

THE EARL OF EGLINTON has fixed Thursday, the 22nd, for the Galway banquet in commemoration of the dispatch of a second vessel from that port to solve the problem of communication with America.

THE DEPTFORD DOCK AND VICTUALLING YARDS will henceforth bear the name of the "Victoria Dock and Victualling Yards."

ROSCHEA.—There has been some rather serious rioting in this town. The origin of the disturbances, which commenced on Sunday, is not clearly stated, but they had assumed so grave a character as to necessitate the intervention of a military force from the adjacent garrison of Birr.

BREAD from this year's harvest was eaten at Dicedot market on Tuesday. The whole field in which the wheat grew was cut last week. It was at Drayton, near Abingdon.

AT TOTTENHAM, on Thursday week, the foundation-stone of an intended new church, to be called "St. Paul's," was laid by Miss Elizabeth Holt. The site is in Park-lane, upon property belonging to the Holt family, and was given to the Rev. D. J. Harrison, the incumbent, by the above lady. The occasion brought together upwards of a thousand persons. Contributions towards the building of the church were upon that day received by the Rev. Incumbent, amounting to upwards of £200.

THE DUNMOW FLITCHES in 1893.—The Rev. E. F. Good, and Sophia Lavinia, his wife, have been accepted by Mr. W. H. Ainsworth as claimants for one of the Dunmow flitches to be presented in 1893, at the Townhall, Dunmow, Essex. In his application to the secretary Mr. Good states:—"There is no oath required to be taken which I cannot take, nor any question to be asked which I cannot answer most promptly and conscientiously. In thus speaking I include the sentiments of my beloved wife." Mr. Good is the incumbent of one of the churches of New Shoreham, Sussex, and was married in June, 1887.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT THE HOUSE OF THE REV. LORD JOHN BERSFORD.—An Indian, answering to the name of John Dolan, has been committed to the Armagh county prison, on a charge of having been found in the house of the Rev. Lord John Bersford, with the intention of committing robbery and doing bodily harm to his Lordship. It would appear that the miscreant, whoever he was, had a set of false keys, and had opened several of the doors, when he was heard by his Lordship, who was in his study at the time. On being challenged, he made a desperate effort to stab him; but fortunately without success, and after a struggle he effected his escape. Dolan, when his Lordship identifies, is a vendor of perfumes. He is a native of Rangoon, which he left about nine years ago.

SAVAGE ATTACK ON A WARDER AT CHATHAM.—On Wednesday, as a party of convicts were at work on the screw-steamer *Orpheus*, in Chatham Dockyard, under the charge of a man named Donnelly, one of them, named Thornton, suddenly attacked the warder with a heavy piece of batton, knocking him down and beating him till he became insensible. He then struck him several times with a mallet. Donnelly's arm and several of his ribs were broken.

ALLEGED DISTRESS IN DONEGAL.—The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the alleged distress of the peasantry in Donegal have reported against the allegations in question. The Committee says that there is no more distress in Donegal than is usual at one period of the year; that the landlords have not used their tenants harshly; and that the statements in the memorial of the Roman Catholic clergymen that the people are starving are substantially false.

SOME LARGE EVERGREENS.—The largest, it is said, in England—are growing in the grounds of Stutton Rectory, Suffolk. Of three cedars of Lebanon, the largest measures 16 feet 3 inches three feet from the ground; cypresses, 6 feet 4 inches three feet from the ground; the largest Scotch fir, 11 feet in circumference; ditto silver fir, 14 feet 4 inches in circumference; group of five firs, the largest 9 feet 3 inches in circumference; three tulip-trees, the largest 7 feet 7 inches three feet from the ground; a Portugal laurel, 270 feet in circumference, which is obliged to be cut every year.

A RAILWAY TRAIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday se'nlight a heavy thunderstorm passed over Birmingham and South Staffordshire. The four o'clock train left Birmingham for Wolverhampton, on the Stour Valley line, amidst a heavy shower of rain and hail. At Deepfields it was struck by lightning. The flash was followed by a report resembling the crack of a hundred rifles exploded close to the train. The engine driver and stoker were wrapped in a sheet of blue flame—the stoker experiencing a shock on the back of the head which for a time rendered him insensible. Many of the passengers felt the shock. One was struck upon the right arm and knocked to the opposite side of the carriage in which he was riding. The guard, H. Rixam, was standing up in the train at the time, applying the break. In an instant his whole system was paralysed. On arriving at the station, however, at Deepfields, he was enabled to stagger out of his van, with the intention of attending to his duties. The station-master there found him reeling, as though drunk, with his hand to his head, and held him up.

THE CONTRACTOR for supplying meat to the Portsmouth garrison has been systematically cheating the men of six ounces in every fourteen pounds by means of false scales. He has been fined £5 by the local magistrates, the greatest penalty they have in their power to inflict.

MRS. LEWIS, a farmer's widow, who was so severely injured in the railway accident at Stormy, when two trains on the South Wales Railway met each other, as to be now a cripple for life, has recovered from the company a verdict of £600 at the local assizes.

ARTHUR BAILLY, Esq., an elderly gentleman of large fortune, residing at Harefield, Hants, committed suicide on Thursday week. He had a paralytic stroke a few months ago and lost the use of his right side, and has been desponding ever since. The unfortunate gentleman blew out his brains by firing a pistol with his left hand.

STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—On Saturday the efficiency of Bray's patent tooth-traction-wheel steam-carriage, for the conveyance of heavy loads on turnpike roads, was tested in a highly satisfactory manner. The engine and carriage, which were recently tried by order of the War Department at the Royal Arsenal, proceeded to the premises of Messrs. Penn, engineers, at Greenwich, who are constructing machinery for her Majesty's 50-gun steam-frigate *Orlando*, laid down at Pembroke. An immense cylinder and machinery of the total weight of 16 tons 7 cwt. were placed on the carriage, which steamed away with the utmost ease from the premises, proceeding through the streets of Greenwich to Woolwich Dockyard, a distance of nearly four miles. The engine entered by the Factory Gate, and proceeded to the wharf, where the machinery was unloaded for shipment. The invention has been highly approved, as a means of removing heavy guns and machinery, and effecting a considerable saving of expense.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1893.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea, reduced to mean temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (in 10).	Rain in Inches.
July 8	29.694	56.9	45.2	49.7	56.4	53.8	52.0	52.0	N.W.	10	0.000
" 9	29.838	63.2	45.2	54.7	58.1	58.1	58.0	58.0	N.	10	0.732
" 10	29.807	59.3	46.2	51.0	52.0	52.0	58.5	58.1	N.E. N.	10	0.505
" 11	30.086	72.9	52.3	60.8	57.8	55.5	72.5	62.5	S.	3	0.000
" 12	30.077	73.1	48.0	61.3	62.8	58.7	70.9	64.4	N.W.	5	0.000
" 13	29.977	73.3	58.6	63.8	65.4	61.8	—	—	S.W.	7	0.000
" 14	29.948	79.7	55.1	66.4	67.4	62.0	75.0	67.1	S.S.W.	2	0.000
Means	29.918	68.3	50.1	58.2	60.0	57.4	65.4	60.4			1.240

The range of temperature during the week was 37.5 degrees. Rain was falling heavily and continuously throughout the evening and night of the 9th, and on the day and afternoon of the 10th. The wind was high on the forenoon of the 13th. The sky was overcast between July 4 and 11, but has since been partly clear, and was brilliantly so for a short time on the nights of July 11 and 13; and on the latter occasion a brilliant meteor was seen.

J. BREEN.

CURIOUS CENTENARIAN FETE.—A Douai journal gives an account of a fete which was held a short time ago at the village of Leforest, near that town. The object was to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the villagers, Miquet by name. In the morning the old man went, accompanied by his son, who is seventy-eight years of age, and a troop of friends, to the church, where mass was celebrated, and he received the sacrament. A subscription was then raised for him. Next, a procession was got up. The old man, in his ordinary costume, was placed in a lofty car, and above him was a child richly dressed, and intended to represent an angel holding a crown of gold, whilst around him were grouped ten villagers, male and female, all octogenarians. There were three other cars—one representing industry, and containing miners carrying their implements; a second, Agriculture, occupied by young girls with appropriate emblems; and a third, Youth, filled by about a hundred children. Accompanying the car were bands of music, and men carrying flags and banners. After parading about the village a grand banquet in honour of the old man was given in a vast tent, and the Curé of the village proposed a toast to his health. A new subscription for him was raised, and it produced sufficient to secure him 200 l. a year for the rest of his life. It was also resolved that, as he had been done for some time past, he should be maintained gratuitously, each villager in turn giving him his meals.

On Friday week a large and recently-erected gasholder at the Cardiff Gas Works, Butte-street, exploded, shaking the houses near, and breaking a great many windows, but fortunately causing no loss of life. The gasholder was about 100 feet in diameter, and contained at the time about 20,000 feet of impure gas.

The offices of Dean of the Arches and Official Principal of the Arches Court have been conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington. The functions of the Dean of the Arches are now merely nominal; but the Official Principal of the Arches Court is the Judge of the Court of Appeal of the Province of Canterbury.

A most destructive insect has lately appeared among the Scotch fir plantations in the north, leaving the branches as bare as if the leaves were cut off by some cutting machine. This new pest of the woods is a caterpillar about an inch long, something like the cabbage caterpillar. It is furnished with a beak of great cutting power.

THE Melbourne Argus, May 13, informs us that "Mrs. Chisholm, to whom the whole of the Australian colonies are under such deep obligations, is lying dangerously ill, and a telegraphic message received from Kyneton last night states that very little hope is entertained of her recovery."

In the Rio de la Plata, on the 9th of May, the schooner *Flor de Salto* ran upon a sunken rock on the Banco Chico, while on her passage from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres, and out of thirty-six passengers, most of them people of good family, twelve were lost. The vessel sunk immediately.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the market for Home Securities has not been so heavy, prices have shown a tendency to give way, and very few operations, either for money or time, have been entered into, either on account of the public or on the part of the jobbers. The Government broker has continued to make small investments in the Reduced, but they have had little or no influence upon the quotations.

In the discount market there has been rather more activity, arising from the circumstance that the whole of the advances made by the Bank of England during the closing of the transfer-books have become repayable. In the rates of discount, however, very few changes have taken place. Sixty days to three months' paper has been done in Lombard-street at 2½ to 3½ per cent; and longer-dated bills have been quoted at 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Ordinary mercantile paper of course commands much higher figures. We have had an import of £405,323 in gold from Australia, but we understand that the whole of it will be purchased for shipment to France. The withdrawals from the Bank of England have been large, viz., £300,000, and the present state of the Continental exchanges warrants the conclusion that the foreign demand for bullion is by no means satisfied. For silver—owing to the slackness of the demand for India and China—there has been very little inquiry this week. The supply in the market continues very moderate. We have had an arrival of £100,000 in gold from Russia, which has been sold to the Bank of France. The Indian exchanges show very few fluctuations, and the next packet is consequently expected to carry out very little silver.

The massacre of the Christians at Jeddah having a tendency to lead to fresh complications with the Ottoman Porte, the new Turkish Loan, so long contemplated, appears to have been abandoned for the present. Certainly, at such a moment as the present, it would not find much favour here unless it bore an Imperial guarantee.

On Monday English stocks were rather flat. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 95½; Consols for Money, 95½ and 96; New Three per Cents, 95½; India Bonds, under £1000, 20s. prem.; India Debentures, 99½; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, March, 22s. prem.; Ditto, June, 23s., 20s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 100½ and 101. Very few changes took place in the quotations on the following day. Bank Stock was done at 222 and 221; and India Stock, 218 to 221. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 95½; Consols for Money, 95½; New Three per Cents, 95½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 78½; Long Annuities, 1860, 11 11-16; Ditto, 1885, 18s.; India Bonds, 16s. to 20s. prem.; India Debentures, 99½; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 22s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. Owing to rather large sales of Stock, the Market on Wednesday was heavy, at a decline of a quarter per cent. Consols were 95½ and 95. Bank Stock left off at 220½ to 222; and the New Three per Cents, 95½; India Stock, 218 to 221; India Debentures, 99½ to 100; India Bonds, 16s. to 20s.; and Exchequer Bills, 21s. to 20s. prem. On Thursday Consols were flat and dropping. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 94½, 95, and 95½. The Reduced were 95½; the New Three per Cents, 95½; the New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 78½ to 79. Bank Stock, 222; India Stock, 218; the Debentures, 99½. March Exchequer Bills sold at 93s.; and June Bills at 21s. to 22s. prem.

For nearly all Foreign Securities there has been a steady, though not very active, inquiry. Compared with last week, prices generally have been well supported. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 1892, 98; Ditto, 1888, 95½; Ditto, 8½ to 10 dis.; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84½; Ditto, Deferred, 13½; Ecuador New Consolidated, 11½; Guatemalan Five per Cents, 99; Mexican Three per Cents, 20; Peruvian Four and a Half per Cents, 88½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 69; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1893, 104; Russian Five per Cents, 112; Russian Four and a Half per Cents, 99 ex div.; Spanish New Deferred, 27½ ex div.; Turkish Six per Cents, 95½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; Venezuelan Five per Cents, 88½; Venezuelan Two per Cents, Deferred, 112; Belgian Four and a Half per Cents, 100; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½; and Peruvian Four and a Half per Cent Dollar Bonds, 72½.

A very moderate business has been transacted in Joint Stock Bank Shares. In the quotations, however, very little alteration has taken place. A stralish have realised 82½; Bank of Egypt, 22½; Bank of London, 47½; British North American, 74; Colonial, 28½; London Chartered of Australia, 19; London and Westminster, 16; Oriental, 55; Ottoman, 10½; Provincial of Ireland, 82 ex div. and bonus; South Australia, 28½; Union of Australia, 64½; Ditto, New, 41.

The Melbourne Market has ruled tolerably firm, but the declines in it have been rather limited:—Eastern Steam Shares have marked 3; London Discount, 4; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 7½ ex div.; Netherlands Land Eight per Cent Preference, 11; National Discount, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 7½; Ditto, New, 17½; Royal Mail Steam, 60; Scottish Australian Investment, 13; London Docks, 10½; Canada Government Six per Cents, January and July, 113½; Ditto, February and August, 115; Ditto, March and September, 115; New South Wales Government Five per Cents, 99½; Birmingham Canal, 94; Rochdale, 84; Worcester and Birmingham, 17½; Warwick and Napton, 9; Chelsea Water-

works, Guaranteed, 25; Grand Junction, New, 35 ex div.; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96 ex div.; Hungerford-bridge, 6½; Waterloo, 2½; Ditto, Old Annuities of £8, 30.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been wholly devoid of interest. The steady increase in the traffic receipts, has, to some extent, checked the downward movement in prices, but the business done has been comparatively trifling. The following are the official leading quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 89; East Kent, 15½; East Lancashire, 92; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 108; Great Western, 49½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81; London and Blackwall, 6; London and North-Western, 90½; Ditto, Eighth, 54½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 86; Midland, 91½; North British, 43; North-Eastern, York, 71½; North London, 97; Shropshire Union, 43; South-Eastern, 66½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East India, 104½; Great Western of Canada, 18.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 54; Namur and Liege, 93; Sambre and Meuse, 74.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire, 111; London and Greenwich, 183; Midland (Bradford), 97½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, No. 2, 115; Great Western Four-and-a-half per Cents, 92; Ditto, Five per Cents, 99½.

In Mining Shares so little has been doing that prices have ruled almost nominal.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, July 12.—The show of English wheat in to-day's market was very moderate; nevertheless the demand was much less active than on this day se'nlight, and in some instances, prices were 1s. per quarter lower. In foreign wheat—the supply of which was seasonably good—only a limited business was transacted, but no change took place in the quotations. There was a fair but by no means active inquiry for barley and malt, on former terms. The export demand having fallen off, oats were a slow sale, at about the late improvement in value. Both beans and peas were quite as dear as last week, and Norfolk flour was firm in price.

July 14.—The amount of business doing in our market to-day was very moderate, at Monday's currency.

Wheat.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 40½; ditto, white, 42s. to 42½; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 40½; ryegrass, 25s. to 25½; grinding barley, 25s. to 25½; distilling ditto, 25s. to 25½; maiting ditto, — to —; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s. to 56½; brown ditto, 52s. to 52½; Kingston and Ware, 56s. to 56½; Chevalier, 66s. to 66½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s. to 22½; potato ditto, 27s. to 27½; Youghal and Cork, black, 22s. to 22½; ditto, white, 22s. to 22½; thick beans, 37s. to 38s.; grey peas, 44s. to 44½; maple, 48s. to 48½; white, 42s. to 42½; barley, 41s. to 41½ per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 41s.; town household, 35s. to 36s.; country marks, 31s. to 32s.; French, 33s. to 34s. per 280 lb. American flour, 20s. to 20½ per barrel.

Seeds.—Clover seed is in fair request, chiefly for export. Canary is quite as dear as last week, and linseed is held for more money. In other seeds very little is doing. Linseed, English crushing, 40s. to 40½; Canada, 50s. to 50½; hempseed, 41s. to 41½; quarter, coriander, 22s. to 22½ per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 14s. to 14½; ditto, white, 14s. to 14½; (large, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bushel); English rapeseed, 70s. to 74s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 48½ to 49½; ditto, foreign, 48½ to 49½; rape cakes, 45½ to 46½ per ton. Canary, 94s. to 100s. per quarter; red clover, 42s. to 43s.; white ditto, 42s. to 43s. per cwt.

Grain.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d., for four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 4d.; barley, 25s. 11d.; oats, 26s. 3d.; ryegrass, 25s. 11d.; beans, 42s. 2d.; peas, 43s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 8d.; barley, 31s. 7d.; oats, 26s. 3d.; ryegrass, 31s. 0d.; beans, 42s. 6d.; peas, 43s. 2d.

English Grain sold last week.—Wheat, 60,641; barley, 673; oats, 3507; rye, 189; beans, 1155; peas, 57 quarters.

Tea.—Advices from China state that the exports of tea were 73,000,000 lb. Our market, consequently, rules heavy, and prices are barely supported. Common sound oolong is quoted at 10d. to 10½d. per lb.

Sugar.—For all kinds of raw sugar the demand has ruled very inactive this week, and in some instances, prices have had a downward tendency. The stock in warehouses is now 7500 tons in excess of last year. In refined goods a very little is doing, at 5s. for brown lump. Wet lump is quoted at 4s. to 4½s. per cwt.

Coffee.—We have no quotable change to notice in prices, and the business doing is very moderate. The supply in warehouses is very large for the time of year.

Wool.—There is a slight improvement in the demand for this article—the stock of which is 447,000 tons—at last week's currency.

Provisions.—Irish butter is a dull inquiry, and rather cheaper. Most kinds of foreign are offering on lower terms, and English qualities rule very dull. Bacon is rather cheaper. In other provisions very little is doing.

Tallow.—The demand is rather inactive, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4½d. per cwt. For forward delivery very little is doing.

Oil.—Lined oil, on the spot, is worth 31s. 3d. per cwt. Rape is steady, and other oils are tolerably firm. Turpentine, however, is lower in price; spirits having been sold at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The transactions in rum continue trifling, at 1s. 9d. for proof Leewards, and 1s. 8d. for proof East India. In brandy scarcely any business is doing, and grain spirit continues heavy.

Hay and Straw.—Old Meadow hay, 23s. to 24s.; new ditto, 23s. 5d. to 24s.; old clover, 24s. to 25s.; new ditto, 24s. 5d. to 25s.; and straw, 11s. to 11½s. per ton.

Cattle.—Trafalgar Moor, 14s.; Walker Primrose, 12s. 6d.; Hilda, 13s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 3d.; Braddell's Hutton, 15s. 9d.; Hutton, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s.; South Hutton, 17s.; Stewart's, 17s. 18½d. per ton.

Wool.—The plantation accounts continue favourable, and the duty has been done at £225,000. Our market therefore is heavy, and prices have a dropping tendency.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool have commenced. Fine qualities are selling at about previous rates, but low parcels are rather cheaper.

Potatoes.—The supplies of English potatoes are on the increase, but the imports from the Continent continue on a very moderate scale. The demand rules steady, at from 5s. to 10s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—Although the supply of beasts on offer here to-day was only moderate, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, and in some instances prices gave way 2d. per 8 lb. The general quality of the stock was inferior. We were fairly supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. For lambs, the supply of which was good, the demand ruled moderate, on former terms. In foreign calves were in fair request, at very full quotations to a slight advance, but the foreign supplies of veal moved off slowly, at rather easier terms. In pigs and milch cows very little business was transacted:—Per 8 lbs. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime Scots, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; lambs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; suckling calves, 19s. to 22s.; and quarter old store pigs, 20s. to 24s. each. Total supply: beasts, 947; cows, 127; sheep and lambs, 10,000; calves, 600; pigs, 410. Foreign: beasts, 800; sheep and lambs, 1100; calves, 422.

Neat and Lamb.—The demand for each kind of best and medium quality, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 6d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, 2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; pork, 3s. to 4s. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

RANKRUPTS.

A. SKEEN and A. FREEMAN, Old Broad-street, City, timber brokers.—R. REILLY Halifax, Yorkshire, engraver.—G. F. NUTT, Derby, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MCLEOD, Glasgow, auctioneer and appraiser.—J. RISK, Glasgow, commission agent.—A. ROUGH, jun., Edinburgh colour merchant.—W. GALEBRAITH, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant.

TUESDAY, JULY 13.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 13.

1st Dragoon: R. W. Caldwell to be Cornet. 1st Lieut. W. H. B. Paine to be Lieutenant; Ensign E. Laws to be Ensign.

6th: Cornet J. O'Neill to be Lieutenant; J. Baskerville, T. J. W. Bulkeley, to be Cornets.

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Table Kn

S K E T C H E S I N I N D I A .

INDIAN COOK-HOUSE.—STRAINING COFFEE.

THE gentleman to whom we are indebted for the annexed representation of an incident in Indian life, in a letter from Bangalore, dated March 8th, 1853, says:—"I inclose a Sketch of a mode, too frequently it is to be feared in use, of preparing one of the Anglo-Indian luxuries. The lady of the house went to the cook-room to ascertain the reason of the coffee being delayed, and found the cook and his wife straining it through one of 'master's socks,' and the cook-room the abode of a family of dirty children, poultry, &c. The following colloquy between a European gentleman and his servant, which I can vouch for, will serve to confirm my notion of a rather general use of the sock in the delicate operation of straining coffee:—"Boy, why doesn't the washerman wash my socks better? Look at this' (holding up a brown-toed sock). Boy: 'Not washerman, sir; that coffee colour.' Master: 'What, you scoundrel! you strain the coffee through a sock?' Boy: 'I never take master's clean sock. When master been wear it, I take for strain coffee.' Which makes 'master' feel as if suddenly sent to sea. This is no myth."

A HINDOO FAIR IN CASHMERE.

DURING the summer the inhabitants of Cashmere are much addicted to making pilgrimages to the various places which tradition has given a repute for sanctity, and the principal feature at the sacred spot is invariably a spring, often of considerable volume, which, rushing from the hillside, has its waters confined in a tank before it is allowed to join the other streams that fertilise the valley. The people here perform their devotions under the superintendence of the Brahmins, making offerings and receiving in return the sacred mark on their forehead. Bathing in the tank continues all day, and in the evening lamps are lit and arranged in rows all round it, and the people collect and sing till daylight. Though it should have rained heavily the day before, yet men, women, and children lie down to sleep on the wet grass, the only thing they seem solicitous about being that no one should encroach on the spot they select for their cooking, which they inclose with cloths stretched on sticks.

Unlike those of their caste in India, the Brahmins of Cashmere eat mutton, and here many sheep are slaughtered and eaten, the pilgrims first offering the liver, &c., to the god Joala, in whose honour the festival is held. Booths are erected round the tank, where provisions are sold, as well as women's ornaments and toys for children, of which the staple appears to be trumpets and whistles, a dozen of which can be procured for the traditional value assigned them of one penny.



INDIAN COOK-HOUSE.—NOVEL MODE OF STRAINING COFFEE.

BARREN ISLAND.

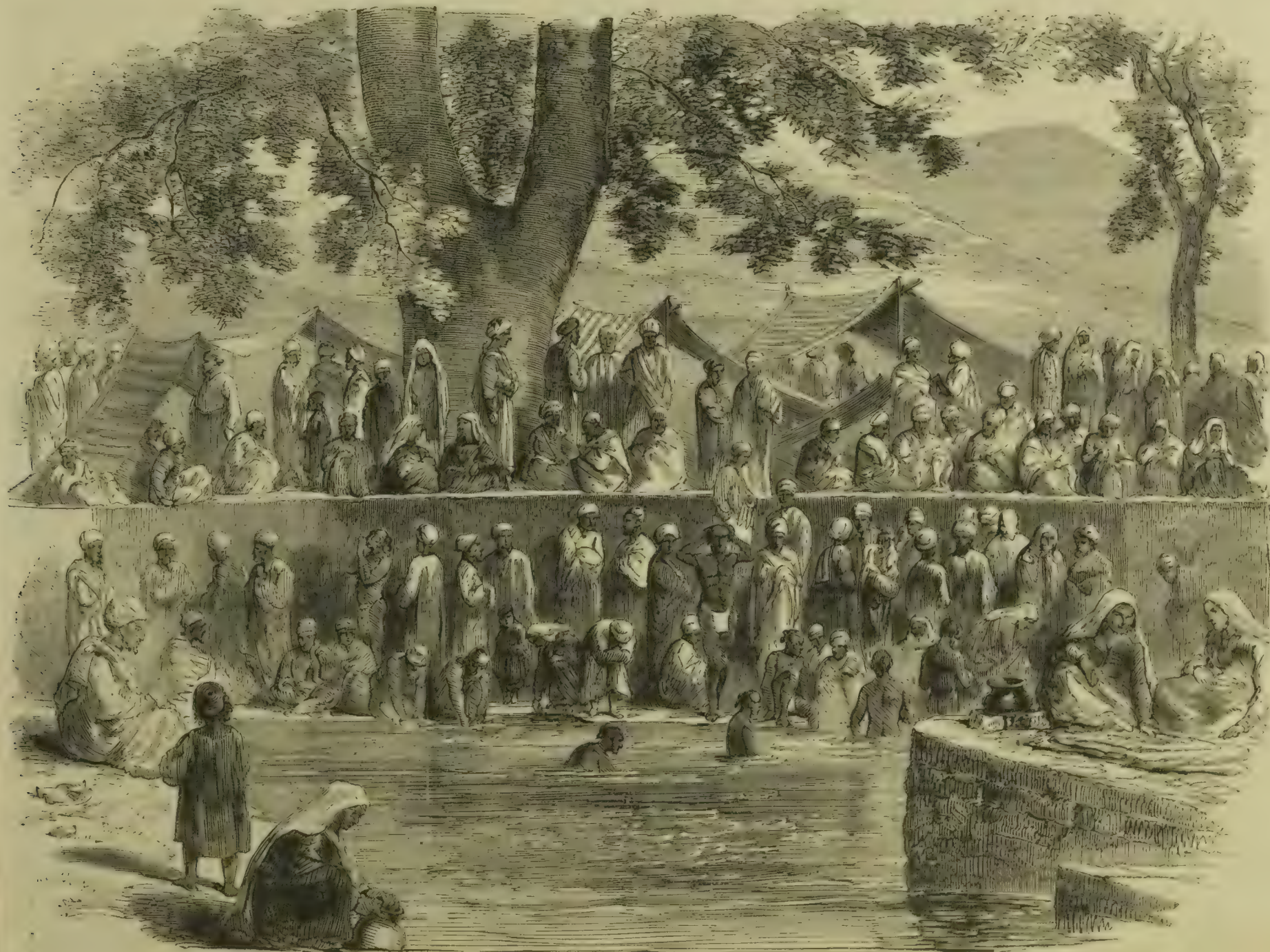
THIS island (an Engraving of which is given on page 66), situated in the Bay of Bengal, lat. 12° 17' N., long. 92° 54' E., and north-east of the Andaman Islands about sixty-five miles, was visited by the Hon. East India Company's steam-frigate *Semiramis*, Capt. Campbell, I.N., on the 20th of March, 1853, and the British ensign was planted on the summit of the volcanic cone, which is from 500 to 600 feet above the level of the sea. Slight volcanic action is taking place at three points on the summit, whilst the large crater, of about 100 feet in diameter and 40 feet in depth, surrounded by the above three points, is now filled with sand, and could not have been in eruption for some time past.

The three smaller craters are approachable; the feet, however, sinking below the ankles in soft sulphurous matter around the fissures whence the vapour rises. The crystallised masses of sulphur are very beautiful. Large quantities of sulphur, in almost a pure state, might be collected, which would be of value as an export. The declivity of the cone being at an angle of 45°, the sulphur might be tied in strong baskets and rolled down and shipped with little additional labour, as a vessel can lie with safety during the north-east monsoon; in seventeen fathoms of water, a few yards from the landing-place.

The cone stands in a large basin, surrounded by hills, having an opening at the landing-place. It is stated in "Lyell" that this basin contains water which surrounds the base of the cone. This does not appear to have been the case for some time past, as grass and shrubs are growing at the bases of the surrounding hills, at as low a level as that of the cone.

The island is well covered with trees and grass, and on the beach a few coconut-trees were seen, which had doubtless been planted by the crew of some vessel passing. At the landing-place there is a small streamlet of water, at a temperature above 200 Fahr., which discharges itself into the sea, and causes the curious phenomenon of a huge warm or tepid bath being available in the ocean; and most enjoyable it was found to be, after the ascent and descent of the cone, which was effected between the hours of two and five p.m. The ascent is no easy task, independently of the excessive heat, for, at almost every other step, the loose ashes or scorice give way from under the feet, causing one to lose as much ground as gained, besides bringing against the shins the larger masses of lava which, in the anxiety to save himself from a too rapid downward motion, the traveller vainly clutches.

The edible bird's-nest, so much prized by the Chinese, is found here in abundance. There are many interesting features in the formation of the island for the studies of a geologist.



A HINDOO FAIR IN CASHMERE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A GOVERNMENT that is strong on divisions and conscious of administrative power, and yet is wise enough to practise the soothing system, is sure to get its work done. It has been very seldom that the House of Commons has for so long a time given up morning, noon, and night to a Ministry which is determined to have a good catalogue of measures, under all the circumstances, for its members to recite over the country in the coming autumn. The contrast between the Ministerial way of doing business now and that of 1852 is more remarkable than might have been expected; and no better proof of it can be given than the good-humoured hopelessness of Lord Palmerston in the one House, and the testy anxiety of Lord Granville in the other. Leading opposition is nearly sinecure; and the effect on the diverse temperaments of the chiefs in both Houses is not among the least interesting studies of the psychology of Parliament. Lord Palmerston's good sense and good taste were as well displayed in the brief, hearty sentence in which he accepted the third reading of the India Bill, and which wreathed Mr. Disraeli's face in smiles, and sent a gentle flush into Lord Stanley's cheek, grown pallid by his exertions in the passing of the measure; as was the peevishness of Lord Granville when he quorulously reviewed the Jew question, on its departure from the Lords, from a point of view which seemed to be inspired by a bitter sensation of annoyance that this act of emancipation had not been done by the hands of the Whigs. Lord John Russell, wiser in his generation as well as in his experience, was only too glad to catch the bills *in transitu*, and appropriate them to his keeping, so that after all they will go down to posterity coupled with his name—at least in the records of Parliament.

It has not been often of late that a Colonial Minister has had an opportunity of making a speech in which he could give way to that play of fancy—if he had any—which is naturally evoked by the poetic notion of the settlement of new regions. If one chose, one's mind's eye might dwell on much that is romantic in that most practical of operations, the seeking of a new world by the bolder spirits of the old; and Sir Bulwer Lytton was evidently imbued with some of the abstract feeling of the adventurous and the free which animated the grand old colonisers of the country, when he ventured to invest his speech on the measure for organising the government of New Caledonia with a tone and a diction which are unknown now in Parliament, but which on this occasion were not out of place in him, however they might have been in another; and the thin House caught the inspiration and burst into hearty applause at a peroration which in any other Colonial Minister—say Mr. Labouchere—would have been received and treated as simple bathos. In fact, as has been intimated sufficiently already, the tendencies of the House are with Ministers personally in the gross, and one hears the words "honourable friend" passing and repassing from the Treasury to Opposition benches in a way that is quite novel. May not much of this good humour be the result of the tactical custom of Mr. Disraeli not to keep the House up to very late hours? Not that there have not been any symptoms of not exactly revolt, but practical protest against the Ministerial soothing and early-to-bed system. There is a tendency towards the breaking out of the old Irish element, which certainly lingers in very unimportant members for that country, and which has on one or two occasions prolonged the sittings until two in the morning. Indeed, the only actual opposition to a Government measure seems to come from a section of the Irish members on the Dublin Police Bill, which is threatened with the old wearing-out system. An episode, by the way, in reference to this bill deserves to be noticed, and that was the unusual appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin at the bar of the House, arrayed in all the gorgeousness of his robes, and attended by half a dozen functionaries looking miserably uncomfortable in Court suits, which were to the same odd garb in this country what Dublin Castle probably is to St. James's. This notable device, we hear, was a notion of the famous Mr. John Reynolds, who is reported to have said that the personal avatar of the Lord Mayor would have an enormous effect in the House of Commons. And so it did—just the effect which the hideous shields of the Chinese "braves" have upon European troops.

Another curious and almost unprecedented Parliamentary proceeding was witnessed at one of those late sittings which even the most adroit leader of the Commons cannot always stave off, and that was a private member opposing the introduction of a bill by the first Minister in the Lower House with a pertinacity which was carried so far that, after having been beaten on a division, and leave having been given to bring in the bill, the member in question watched the moment when, according to usage, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about formally to hand in the bill, when he moved that the House be counted—having previously, of course, counted it himself—and so left the Government measure in the condition of being suspended between the stage of "leave to bring in" and actual introduction. For the first time since his recent accession to office, Mr. Disraeli got angry, and showed it; but then, perhaps, the aggravation was stronger than usual, inasmuch as the name of the member in question was Smith. Only one other appearance of a mishap has the Government suffered in the last week (unless one excepts Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald getting in the wrong lobby one night and voting against an estimate which was, of course, Ministerial property), and that was the division against them on Lord Elcho's motion to dispose of Mr. Otto Mundler, the travelling agent of the National Gallery, about whose fate it is probable Ministers were not particularly anxious. Still, Sir William Jolliffe looked awkward, and was almost obliged to be reminded of what he was about to do, when he found himself on the wrong side of the tellers in a division; he has been of late so used to be on the extreme right, and to be the spokesman of the members. Not that divisions are infrequent. They have been thick enough during the passing of the Estimates; but that is on occasion when private membership runs wild, and individual erchotet is in the ascendant; when constituencies are to be conciliated by the unusual energy of little representatives; and the farce of attempting to reduce expenditure is to be played, amidst the credulous stares of the few strangers from the country in the gallery, and the inward and not at all visible jeers of the financial functionaries of the Government. Supply has been very late this year; and, notwithstanding the feigned exhaustion of legislators, who do not seem really anxious to get away from the Thames, the nibbling and carping, and the small and useless divisions, go on in much the same manner as if it was March. Nay more: the House of Commons has roused itself to the dignity of a set debate; which, be it observed, however well and large it may look in the newspapers, was, in fact, a very shadowy, hollow affair. It needed some stronger inspiration than Mr. Hutt is capable of giving to a question to work the slave-trade question up to real debating pitch. Not that Mr. Hutt did not do his work well; for, in truth, he did it surprisingly well. Now, be it known that Mr. Hutt is a Parliamentary resurrection. Time was when he was a Triton among the

minnows of the earlier Reformed Parliaments; but, of late years, he has sunk into a silence and oblivion which seem common to him and several other members of his class, whom one remembers from, say, 1838 to 1845, being always on the *qui vice*, making motions and talking the House empty at seven o'clock on dull abstract subjects. And even this present motion by Mr. Hutt was a return to an old love of his; and his speech was exactly ten years too old, one proof of which may be stated in the fact that he twice quoted Burke. Now, nobody ever ventures to quote Burke in these days except Lord John Russell. It needed all the suave readiness and capability of Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald to get the debate fairly launched, for it nearly stuck fast on the slips with Mr. Cardwell, and it dragged its length slowly along even through Lord Palmerston's airy arguments and lively assertions; the interest resisted even one of Mr. Drummond's most outrageously plain-spoken addresses (which sound so like gentlemanly and circumlocutory swearing), and it reached its culminating

point of dulness when Mr. Cogan rose, with an enormous blue-book in his hand. As few of the dwellers on the banks of the Thames probably ever heard of Mr. Cogan, we here beg to introduce him as member for Kildare; and who, from the fact of his rising to continue an exhausted debate at twelve o'clock, must be supposed to have very decided opinions on the subject of the slave trade, although we regret our inability to communicate their nature.

It is probable that the courtesy of Mr. Disraeli, who gave up the morning sitting on Tuesday at the request of the chief of the Opposition, will send the Session into the first week in next, instead of its being brought to a close by the 31st of this, month. If, however, the Queen will be enabled to sign the commission for proroguing Parliament in such time as not to prevent her keeping her engagement with the Emperor of the French to examine the point of departure for the invasion of England at Cherbourg, that is all that is required; and a day or two more or less is not of any particular consequence, so that you do not get too near the 12th of August.



THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, AT COULSDON, NEAR CROYDON.

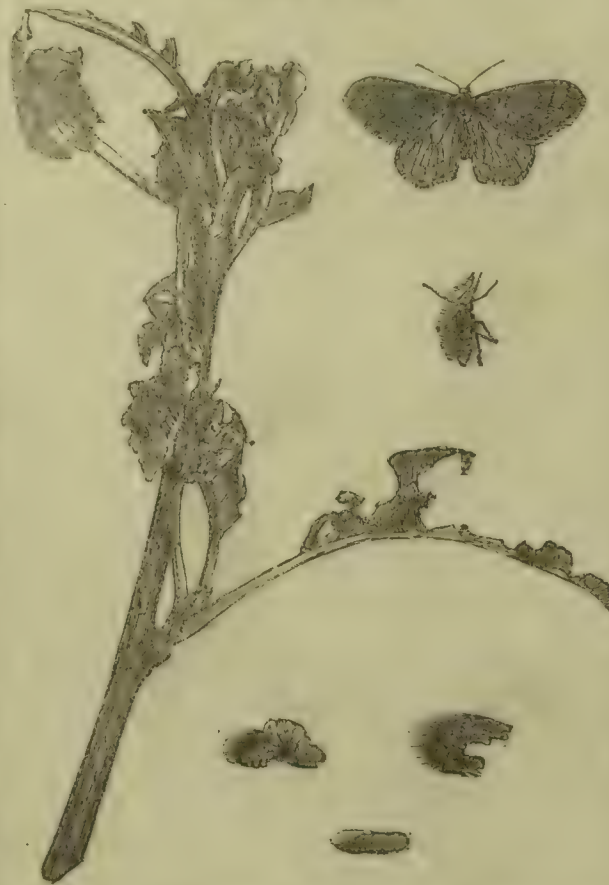
THIS Asylum was instituted in the year 1844, on liberal principles, for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to place, sex, or religious distinction, the only qualification being that the child must be destitute, and above the condition of a pauper. Children are received at any age (from the birth if necessary), and are all retained and cared for—the boys until fourteen, and the girls until fifteen, years of age.

In the short space of fourteen years 384 children have been received, and there are now 164 on the foundation.

A building fund was opened in 1850, and, with the unanimous voice of the subscribers, a most desirable estate at Coulsdon, about three miles from Croydon, on the main line of the Brighton Railway, was purchased for the erection of a suitable asylum.

This new building was opened on Wednesday, on which occasion a public breakfast was given. The particulars of this interesting meeting will be found in the column of Metropolitan News in this week's Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

WINTER MOTHS.



At the last monthly meeting of the Entomological Society several papers of a purely scientific character were read, after which an interesting conversation arose as to the habits of a caterpillar, which is doing great injury this season to fruit-trees, and the means, if any, of checking its ravages. A visitor from Worcestershire spoke of its prevalence in the neighbourhood of Evesham and Pershore. In the former place the gardens are estimated at 1200 acres, the greater part stocked with plum-trees, having gooseberry and currant trees below them as an undergrowth. Through these gardens broad tracks are leafless and entirely stripped of the fruit which only a fortnight before had given promise of one of the finest crops on record. The fruit-trees are first attacked, and when the caterpillars are half or three parts grown, a portion of them drop by silken threads into the bushes below, and there feed, for the most part, on the fruit. Even in parts where the foliage is but slightly injured the fruit is gone, and the gardeners on the spot thought not more than 300 acres out of the 1200 would escape. The trees planted in orchards without bushes, &c., below them were only slightly affected. This did not appear to result from their superior hardness, as when in the track of the blight they, and even the elm-trees, suffered. He thought the damage in that locality alone would be very moderately estimated at £10,000.

The Chairman, W. O. Westwood, Esq., and several of the members, identified the caterpillar as the larva of the *Chimaphila Brunata*, or winter moth, a very common pest to fruit-trees, and thought there was no certain remedy but destroying the individual larvae by hand; though in Germany a plan had, in certain cases, been successfully adopted to prevent the female (which is wingless) from ascending the trees to deposit her eggs; this she usually does in November,

say from the 20th October to the 20th December. The stem of each tree was surrounded by a short wooden case, having a small coping projecting outwards, to keep rainwater, &c., from running down the sides. The angle under the coping was filled with pitch or some other material which remained sticky during the above-named period, and thus cut off her only access to the branches, unless the tree were in contact with others, when the whole must be thus treated, or the moth would travel from one to the other, and the object be defeated. It does not appear necessary that the box should closely surround the tree, no moths being found to ascend in the small space between the sides of the case and the stem. This plan appeared scarcely applicable to the gardens in question, owing to the large number of bushes and trees which are planted in a given space, the trees being dwarfs and half standards, but might with advantage be applied to ordinary orchards where not more than forty or fifty are planted on an acre.

Some modification of a less expensive kind was thought probable, either by smearing the stems with a sticky composition of materials not injurious to the tree, or by surrounding the stems closely with haybands, or some cheap collar on which to lay a sticky material that could not safely be applied to the tree itself.

In addition to, or in place of, the above expedient for preventing the ascent of the female moth, it was recommended she should be searched for on the trees, principally by night, as each female moth destroyed would diminish the crop of next year's larvae by at least a hundred.

The eggs are very small, of a yellow or orange colour, and are deposited round the buds and on the ends of pruned shoots. They hatch about the middle of April, and the larva, or caterpillar, after preying on the foliage and fruit for about six weeks, descends into the ground, where it passes its pupa state, and emerges a moth, in the latter part of the Autumn, as before described.

Mr. Stainton, who has closely studied this class, afterwards suggested that continuous plantations of large extent should be avoided, by interposing open spaces twenty or thirty yards wide, so as to insulate and confine its ravages to a division or part, instead of allowing it to travel over the whole, which he thinks could thus be in great part effected, as it only progresses by crawling, whether in the moth or caterpillar state, or by the wind blowing it some little distance when the caterpillar is suspended by its thread.

A gentleman mentioned a case in Kent where the ascent of a wingless moth had been arrested by treacle smeared on the stems; but it was feared this would scarcely answer the purpose in winter, when much rain was to be expected. The society thought the subject one of great interest, in an economical point of view, and hoped if their visitor or other person should try the suggested or any means for stopping this very universal pest to fruit-trees, the result, whether successful or not, might be communicated to them.

Blights of this and similar kinds are very common. They appear for several years in succession, till, having reached their culminating point, they suddenly, and almost mysteriously, disappear. Oftentimes their destruction is owing to an insect parasite which preys on the caterpillar, such as the ichneumon fly, &c.

It is chiefly in the larva or caterpillar state these natural remedies are to be expected; but a very wet autumn might cause the pupae to rot in the ground. The present high state of farming, by which hedges, &c., are kept close cut, and birds rendered scarce, is calculated to increase blights, as birds, especially of the tit tribe, seem the means provided by nature for keeping the insect tribes within bounds.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN ABOUT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There are few matters connected with St. Stephen's so little understood by the public generally as the rather nervous operation for a new member of presenting a petition, as well also as the effect which this mode of expressing opinion on the part of the people outside has in influencing the decisions of the House on important questions. There is a popular error that, except in rare instances, petitions are very little regarded, and that, after being read, they are thrown under the table, and thought no more about. This may be true respecting those on unimportant subjects, but on anything occupying public attention the number of petitions is looked upon as a very strong index of the wishes of the represented; and the number presented, the amount of signatures, and often the contents of the documents themselves, are printed in the proceedings of the House. It seems very singular, however, that until very lately the public at large had very imperfect means of knowing anything concerning the number or nature of petitions. Thanks, however, to the intelligence and industry of one man, this inconvenience has been for some time past remedied; and now the fact of a petition being presented—its purport, and the name of the member presenting it—one known in every locality in the United Kingdom where any one of the metropolitan papers is read. To those acquainted with the House it would be needless to say that the person alluded to is Mr. W. Kay, one of the subordinate officers of the library department, and to whose inventive genius is entirely due the process by which everything relative to petitions is now so rapidly made known. Hitherto, unless the reporters in the gallery could catch the purport of the petition from the member's lips (often a difficult, if not an impossible, task, particularly if the latter was new in the House), the fact of such being presented was generally left unrecorded. Mr. Kay saw this great disadvantage, and cleverly supplied the remedy. From each member presenting a petition he obtains a statement of the purport (which must be deposited with one of the clerks at the table, generally contained in a few lines), and then sets to work, and takes a sufficient number of copies to supply to each of the London papers, whence it soon gets copied into the country ones. The ease and simplicity of the whole operation are not the least surprising part; and the wonder is that the plan was never thought of before. It is much to be regretted that, like many others who have brought forward and carried out beneficial improvements, Mr. Kay has been but little benefited by it himself.

The gamekeepers on the estate of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Drimadon Castle, Chief, under Mr. John Ferguson, betwixt the month of March and the beginning of June, killed the extraordinary number of forty-five foxes.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A postal treaty between Greece and Russia will be shortly concluded.

On Sunday morning the funeral of M. Georges Michelot, who was president of the political club of the Sorbonne during the revolutionary period in Paris, took place in the Victoria Park Cemetery.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A postal treaty between Greece and Russia will be shortly concluded.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—It is intended to place tablets of stained glass in Westminster Abbey to the memory of those officers who were educated at Westminster School, who either died in the suppression of the routing of the charge, or who fell in the defence of their country. The tablets are to be placed in the memory of the officers educated at Westminster School, who were killed or died in the Crimea, during the late war with Russia, in the Broad Sanctuary, adjoining Westminster Abbey. The funds to defray the expenses have been supplied by the voluntary contributions of those who have been educated at the school, and of those who were related to the officers.

their any further evidence at present, but recommend the resumption of the Committee next Session.



BARREN ISLAND, IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—(SEE PAGE 63.)

FOUNTAINS AT ALGIERS.

To the Moslem everywhere water is the greatest of life's luxuries. His creed enjoins its constant external use, and it is his only beverage. In all Mohammedan cities fountains are very numerous and picturesque, and often magnificent. Around them characteristic groups are always assembled, and water-jars are very graceful accessories.

At Algiers the professional water-carriers are the Biskri, an industrious race from the oases of the Great Sahara, south of Constantine. They are usually rather short, very plain, with sallow complexions, and sprawling, irregular features. They and the negroes do most of the portage in Algiers. At or near each fountain there is

always a group of Biskri, with their large copper water-jars, waiting for employment, of which there is plenty, for many of the houses draw their entire supply of water from the public fountains. This is especially the case in the streets built by the French. The houses of the Moors always had large tanks and cisterns filled with rain water, which supplied a great part of their requirements, but still they send a fair quota of very picturesque figures to fetch water—veiled women, venerable patriarchs, negresses, and children, bearing water-jars of all shapes, sizes, and colours. The forms of these vessels are very graceful, and many of their shapes, no doubt, have been handed down century to century from the times of Phœnician and Roman potters. Many of the Moorish fountains were destroyed in the course of the alterations made in the lower town by

the French, but they have been replaced by others, in which the Saracenic character has been preserved. One of these is in one of the narrow steep streets leading up to the Casbah, and of this we give a View.

The water that supplies Algiers is brought by aqueducts from a distance of several miles. One of these aqueducts follows the hillside of Mustapha, and runs in and out of the ravines that furrow its sides, through groves of wild olives, and thickets tangled with bright-leaved creepers. Quantities of aloes and prickly figs are scattered over the slope of the hill, and hedges of these uncomplaining vegetables protect the gardens of the villas on Mustapha from intruders. Nearly all these villas were the summer residences of Turks and Moors. They command lovely views of the bay and



FOUNTAIN IN SMALL SQUARE, ALGIERS.



MOORISH FOUNTAIN, ALGIERS



"DAUGHTERS OF THE ALHAMBRA." PAINTED BY J. PHILLIP, A.—FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the hills that bound it; but in winter and spring they are very cold, being much exposed to constant gales. Many of them, also, are inaccessible to carriages, and the paths and high roads are usually covered deep with liquid mud; so that, though their situation is lovely, they are not very eligible residences during the winter. The water in many of the villages near Algiers is much infested with leeches, which, when no thicker than threads, fasten on the mouths and throats of animals who drink at the fountains, and, when they

fix themselves on some spot out of sight, often prove fatal to cattle and horses. In some instances, too, children have died from this cause. The water that supplies the town of Algiers is, however, free from this.

Resuming our selections from the Sketch-book of a Recent Tourist in Algeria, we take for our subject this week the accompanying Illustrations of Street Architecture in Algiers.

The streets leading to the Casbah get steeper as they ascend, and many of them are mere flights of steps, and so narrow that the pro-

jecting upper stories of the houses often meet above the street. We engrave a specimen of these streets, and of the small "Place," with a Fountain, to the right of which it begins to ascend. On the left of the quaint old house in the centre another street, even narrower and darker, begins also to mount the hill in a zigzag course. In one of its turnings is the Fountain we engrave, at which a Jewess is drawing water; while a Biskri water-carrier, with two large bright copper jars, is waiting for employment.

"DAUGHTERS OF THE ALHAMBRA." BY J. PHILLIP.

SPAIN, which has offered so many tempting subjects to art, has found for them few more intelligent and feeling interpreters than Mr. Phillip. His mind seems to be thoroughly imbued with the wild, romantic character of Spanish landscape, the venerable picturesque features of the Spanish city, and the dark, thoughtful mind of those who people both. The Alhambra has afforded him materials for many a pleasing and suggestive picture, but none more so than the one before us, which is full of life and colour, and set in an admirable framework of quaint antique architecture. The two daughters of the Alhambra, in whose rich, swarthy complexions the old Oriental blood is clearly traceable, are at an open window of the ancient palace of the Moorish Kings, which is separated into two compartments by a tall taper pillar. Full of health and innocent gaiety are the youthful pair, fanning themselves in the evening of a bright summer's day, and having no care beyond the moment. On the sill of the window is a vase full of fresh flowers, from which one of the young ladies has selected a white rose, to decorate the hair of her companion. The whole forms a charming little group—charming none the less for its simplicity, produced in a rich and glowing tone of colour.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

HAVING already, from time to time, noticed the principal subject pictures of any merit or authoritativeness in the present exhibition, we conclude our labours by referring to a class of works which too apparently take the lead in the estimation both of our artists and art patrons; but to all others are an offence and positive nuisance: we mean portraiture. Now, this portrait nuisance, like the Thames nuisance, has been the subject of complaint and dire prognostication for years past, but, like it, has gone on increasing in bulk and intensity in spite of all opposition, until at length it has arrived at "such a head" as to be by one consent declared intolerable, all men agreeing that "something must be done" to abate it. Let any one with an eye for measurement look round upon the walls of the Royal Academy this present season, and he will at once perceive that a full half of their space is occupied by effigies of individuals about whom the public cares nothing, from whom art gains nothing, except as respects the mere money price paid to the fortunate artists employed; and that these selfish mementos occupy the best places, to the exclusion of Art working in the more legitimate fields of ambition. In searching for the emanations of the art-genius of the age, anxious for its renown and advancement, we would gladly pass over each of these canvases unnoticed, as matters with which, as public critics, we have nothing to do; but when they are forced upon us so obtrusively, and when we know how the encouragement and prominence given to them affect the prospects of modest art, working earnestly and unaided for success and fame, we feel bound to say something upon the subject. It is annoying and humiliating to find that the great bulk of the available space in the principal exhibition of the year should be occupied by such productions; further, it is little creditable to the members of the Royal Academy as a body, and little encouraging as to what Art has to expect at their hands, to find that the chief contributors in this line are Royal Academicians and Associates, who unhesitatingly engross for these art-products the very best places. Without wishing to be invidious—looking simply at the case as it stands in the mural evidence before us—have we not a right to express some astonishment that the principal place in the Great Room—the "place of honour," as it is called—should be occupied by the portrait of a very worthy country squire and high sheriff for his county, equipped in a light drab paletot, with a bran new hat in his hand and a riding-whip under his arm; and that this personally interesting effigy (151) should interpose between two scriptural pieces—Leslie's "Christ at Capernaum" (152), and Du Val's "Dedication of Samuel to the Lord" (151), the latter being hung so high in consequence as to be absolutely out of sight? Is not this arrangement one which might well make us wonder, and point to sundry other pictures of more general interest and superior merit which might more properly have occupied the position?—until, looking at the catalogue, the mystery becomes solved by the announcement that this notable specimen of portraiture is from the pencil of an R.A., who is also the secretary and one of the trustees to the Royal Academy! There is no blinking the bearings of the case, of which this is a single example out of many which these rooms present, and upon the obvious tendencies of which we do not wish unnecessarily to enlarge. Another potent aid to the portrait business is the testimonial mania, originating in personal vanity—personal vanity of the honoured subject of the testimonial; personal vanity of each active agent in getting "the thing" up; but all depending upon publicity for success. If the tenants of a noble Earl choose to subscribe their crowns to get up a portrait of their landlord to present to his lady, well and good, we have no objection; if the disconsolate constituents of an M.P. retiring into private life assuage their feelings by getting him to sit for his portrait, what is it to us? If 925 friends of the Master of the Foxhounds come forward to present him with a picture of himself, costumed in scarlet coat and leather breeches, "as a memorial of their esteem and regard," why need the poor innocent public who pay their shillings to see works of art at the Royal Academy be compelled to admire it, and to read an official announcement of all the particulars? The regulations prefixed to the catalogue contain some wholesome instructions to artists sending in works for exhibition; amongst which is one that "no advertisement, unnecessary quotation, or narrative, can be admitted." Why relax this rule? Why admit "advertisements" and "narratives" in respect of the suggestions or destinies of a work of portraiture, except—let us speak it plainly—with a view to trade—*pour encourager les autres*? And so the game goes on, and the evil reproduces itself.

But our complaint against our present portrait market is not limited to the above general considerations. Our talent for portrait-painting has fallen off: it is no longer what it was when Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Jackson, Opie, Lawrence, painted; and why? Because, under a selfish and vicious patronage, our art generally has declined from the educated standard which it occupied in the days of those men, and because the busiest producers in portrait are those with whom it has most signally declined. Looking at the majority of the portraits which surround us, we find, at the utmost, a knack at painting the details of a face, with some attempt at resemblance, but without a shadow of character, without a pretence at soul. The subjects are evidently sitting, and making up for their portraits; the artist is too evidently and slavishly inventorying their more salient peculiarities of feature and expression, without an idea of that highest attribute of art, the *claire artem*, to which artist and sitter in the best-known examples are unmistakably so much indebted. Add to this that, both in drawing (particularly as respects the anatomy of the figure and the pose of the body) and in the selection and arrangement of colours, the portrait-producers of the present day are for the most part woefully deficient; and we think we have said enough to explain why we repudiate their claim to the prominence they usurp upon our exhibition walls, and lament the influence of their example upon the struggling and precarious efforts of the art of our day. All we would suggest is, that upon future occasions, if portraiture continue to increase and multiply as it has hitherto done, and if its works cannot be excluded from our great national exhibition, they should at least be displayed in a department by themselves, which visitors may enter or not, as they think proper.

Passing from these general reflections, we now proceed to say a few words about individual specimens of portraiture in the present collection which attract our notice either on account of the interest attaching to the originals, or the artistic qualities displayed in them. J. Phillip's portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort (78) commands attention by its dimensions, and the stately character attempted to be infused into it. The Prince is represented in the open country in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, attired in a kilt and evening coat, with the ribbon of the order of St. Andrew across his breast. The left foot is slightly raised, and rests upon a ledge of rock; but no idea of motion is communicated to the figure, which is somewhat heavy and wanting in ease. The likeness is satisfactory. A. E. Chalon's portrait of his sister, the late Miss Chalon (36), occupies a large space in a conspicuous position, to the great pain and annoyance of all beholders. Such a tawdry compound of silks, gauzes, wreaths of flowers, and curly dog, with so much bad drawing, and execrable colouring, was never seen before within the same area of canvas. By the way, white silks and gauzes appear to be much in vogue with the portrait-painters of the present day; but, though charming by their brilliant purity in the hands of the true painter, they are dangerous things for second-class art to meddle with. R. Buckner has two female portraits, which are both costumed after this fashion—viz., Lady Meux (95) and Mrs. R. Naylor (385); but how cold, opaque, and washy is the effect! Moreover, the filling in of the figure, and the fixing on of hands and arms, are matters frequently beyond the artist's ken: witness particularly the hands in No. 95, which struggle to hold one another together on the canvas, but do not hang from anything within the sleeve. Sir J. W. Gordon presents us with a good, honest, unpretending likeness of Lord Campbell (87), and another equally unpretending, and we have no doubt equally truthful, of the Marquis of Dalhousie (125). Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, is not done justice to by the hard pencil of Mr. J. Stewart in No. 145.

We now light upon two female portraits, by F. W. George, in which the "whims and oddities" of colour are indulged in in a manner most remarkable. Mrs. Nassau Senior (142) is represented in a plum-coloured dress—kneeling on a scarlet-covered chair, upon which rests an orange scarf—watering flowers out of a crystal carafe—a cold green wall, embellished with gilt scrollwork, filling in the background. Was ever such a combination of discordant hues? The artist seems to have revelled in conjuring up difficulties for himself, and it is only marvellous that the lady comes out so well as she does from the midst of them. In 167 the colouring is less varied, but no less unbecoming. Miss Senior is represented in a dark, doubtful coloured dress (something between a slate and a plum colour), walking in a green shrubbery. The execution in both these pictures is of the Pre-Raphaelite school; and, with all their absurdity of colour, and their stiffness of outline, many parts show unquestionably good work.

Whilst upon the subject of colour, what a strange notion Mr. Robertson must have of what is comfortable to the eye and becoming to the complexion! He paints a "Portrait of a Lady" (452), who is seated in a cold granite balcony, with a cold blue and white background of sea and sky, her dress cold white, with a bright sky-blue parasol over her head; and then, in abrupt contrast to all these frigid elements, a pale cerise sash streaming down in front.

F. Grant's "The Countess of Erroll: scene, the Camp of the Rifle Brigade, Bulgaria" (219), is a large square picture of considerable pretensions. The Countess, in a brown riding-habit, is represented standing and holding the bridle of her favourite grey charger. The incidents of the camp are slightly sketched in in the distance. The whole is conscientiously painted; but the effect is cold and formal. "The Earl of Leicester" (233), by G. Richmond, is a full length, in velvet shooting-coat, white cords, and long brown leather boots, with a little cloth cap thrown carelessly on the back of the head. The face beams with health and good humour; but a little refinement in the expression would have improved the pictorial character of the work, and have been no departure from truth. By the way, we remark amongst the signs of the age a predilection for shooting gear, after a new-fangled and not very orthodox style, in young gentlemen sitting or standing for their portraits. There are several notable specimens of the kind in the present exhibition, upon which we will only remark—by way of a hint to future aspirants for academic honours—that the costume is a very "trying" one both for artist and sitter.

Decidedly the most astounding effort in the whole portrait collection is that of the "Duchess of Manchester" (309), by R. Thorburn, who, in abandoning miniature-painting for "grand art," seems resolved to make the most of its resources, not sticking at trifles. It may serve partly to explain the singularity of the treatment observed in this picture to state that the Duchess is depicted in it as she appeared at a fancy ball, given two or three seasons ago, at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Royal Academy of Music, and which was honoured by the presence of her Majesty. Her Grace stands upon a sort of throne, or pedestal, resting one hand on an enormous gilt lion, and with the other supporting a long gilt wand. The figure is heavily draped in robes of pale brownish green and the crudest crimson; a mural crown is on her head, behind which, amidst a lurid glare, as of stage fire, is a sort of set-piece representing the signs of the zodiac. The whole affair would do admirably as a model for an illumination transparency. The same artist exhibits his talent within a smaller compass in (336)—portraits of Mrs. Merry and Mrs. Cunningham (sisters); but even here the same tendency to 'stagey'ness prevails. His large family picture of John Cunliffe Kay, Esq., and Mrs. Kay, and their five children, and a pony, and dogs, and game, and "one of his gamekeepers introduced," at the door of the family seat, is an elaborate domestic *pose plastique*, wonderful at any rate for the complacency displayed by all the parties engaged in its production. "Can such things be" in the art-patronage of the nineteenth century, "nor move our special wonder."

Amongst the portraits entitled to favourable notice, and more or less of a public character, we may mention those of John Crauford, Esq. (179), by Sir J. W. Gordon; Robert Aglionby Slaney, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, by N. Pickersgill, jun.; Robert Townley Parker, Esq., late M.P. for Preston (341), and John Key, Esq., Alderman of Salford (373), by P. Westcott; Sir James Melville, late Secretary to the East India Company, by J. J. Napier; and Colonel Sir Duncan M'Dougall (590), by H. W. Phillips.

HINDOO DEITIES.

A KNOWLEDGE of the religion of a people is always useful in assisting us in forming an estimate of their civilisation. With regard to the Hindoos such a knowledge is especially requisite, since every circumstance in the life of a Hindoo, from the time of his birth to that of his death, is closely connected with religious observances. The whole of the Indian theology is professedly founded on the Vedas, which teach the belief of one supreme God. The name of this deity is Brahma, who is no longer an object of worship, but merely of devout contemplation. His attributes are represented by the three personified powers of creation, preservation, and destruction, being the three forms or triad of the principal Hindoo gods. These deities are sometimes represented singly with their respective attributes, and sometimes with one body and three heads. The inferior deities, according to the computation of the Hindoos, amount to 330 millions. The most important of these are the Lokapalas ("guardians of the world"), who are the eight gods next in rank to the Trimurti. We give illustrations on page 70 of the Trimurti and the Goddess Suraswati.

TRIMURTI.

THE HINDOO TRIAD OR TRINITY.

The central figure is Brahma; on the right is Siva; the left is Vishnu. Brahma, the Creator; Vishnu, the Preserver; Siva, the Destroyer—three in one—sprung, according to Hindoo mythology, from Brahm, the Almighty, the one Supreme Being, who existed before everything. The doctrine of the Trinity pervades all religions. It is found in the three principles of Chaldaic theology, in the Triplasia Mithra of Persia, in the numen triplex of Japan, in the inscription on the medal found in the deserts of Siberia, "to the Triune God;" in the Tanga Tanga, or three in one, of the South Americans; in the symbol of the Wing, the Globe, and the Serpent, in Egypt.

SURASWATI.

THE GODDESS OF LEARNING, MUSIC, AND POETRY.

She is always invoked at the marriage ceremonies of the Brahmins. She was the wife of Brahma, the Creator. The name Suraswati means "flowing," flowing words being attributed to the Goddess of Eloquence. She is also called Vachi, Lepita, Vani, Brahmi, or Brahmani. The last watch of the night is sacred to her. When a Hindoo lies or commits perjury (two very common occurrences) he makes an oblation to this goddess, and conceives that he will be held blameless in consequence. In the sacred books of the Hindoos, telling falsehoods and the bearing of false evidence are recommended as virtues. The very gods of the Hindoos are represented as liars. Suraswati is the Minerva of the Greeks.

The following particulars respecting the goddess Suraswati are from

Stoquer's "Oriental Interpreter":—"She is also called Bharadi, the Goddess of History. She is sometimes seen as a white woman standing on a lotus, or water-lily, holding a lute (or *vinu*) in her hand, to show that she is also the Goddess of Music; at others, riding on a peacock, with the same emblem in her hand. Although the worship of Brahma has fallen into disuse, the annual festival of Suraswati, in the month of Maghee, is highly honoured. On that day she is worshipped with offerings of perfumes, flowers, and rice; and the Hindoos abstain from either reading or writing, as they ascribe the power of doing both to be derivable from the goddess."

LITERATURE.

A MONTH IN YORKSHIRE. By WALTER WHITE. Chapman and Hall.

Pliny proved his countrymen for neglecting what was near and pursuing what was distant: "Proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectantur." Our summer tourists expose themselves to the same censure. They rush to the continent of Europe in search of the picturesque, as if our native land had no scenery worthy of their attention. We have been surfeited with sketches of Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Italy; and though our literature is rich in county histories, learned and bulky, an ample field is still open for minute observation, and we gladly accompany Mr. White in his pleasant and instructive tour through Yorkshire. Rightly has he placed on his titlepage the sage advice of old Fuller—"Know most of the rooms of thy native country before thou goest over the threshold thereof; especially, seeing England presents thee with so many observables." If we did not know that fashion has its routine as well as political government, it would be astonishing that inexperienced young men of fortune, ignorant of foreign languages, should consider the grand tour as the complement of a University education; they would take a wiser course if they visited our manufacturing districts under the auspices of a commercial traveller as their tutor. They would thus acquire a knowledge of the world, and make themselves acquainted with the inner life of their own glorious country. Foreign travel should be postponed to a maturer period of life. However, we must not stray from our theme, but confine ourselves to Yorkshire, taking Mr. White for our guide, whose book is full of anecdote and incident, of historical allusions and traditional reminiscences. He is equally happy in describing scenery, rivers and lakes, hill and valley, as well as those palatial buildings, fruits of modern enterprise, known as factories, but with the interior of which few are intimately acquainted.

We must string together some of his ancient lore, to show how he handles his subject as he journeys from district to subject. He tells a tale of Baynard Castle, of which nothing now remains but traces of a moat and rampart, to which its owner, Lord Wake, set fire, to avoid a visit from King Henry VIII., lest the extreme beauty of Lady Wake should kindle the desires of that amorous Monarch—preferring loss of property to loss of honour. Then we have a wonderful story of St. John of Beverley, who "had only to send a cruise of water in which he had dipped his finger to a sick person to effect a cure." We then come to Austin's Stone, on which St. Augustine stood and preached, near Drewton, a village built on the site of Druids' Town, where in the days of old was a sacred grove and a temple of living oaks. At Scarborough we are reminded of the fate of Harold Hardrada and his wild sea rovers; of Piers Gaveston, who held the castle, and was starved into surrender by the Earl of Pembroke; and of the imprisonment there of George Fox, the aboriginal Quaker; nor is a traditional anecdote of Robin Hood forgotten, who slew with his unerring arrow the whole crew of a French piratical vessel. In the vale of Pickering still remain the stones measuring the flight of the arrows of Robin Hood and Little John when they displayed their skill to amuse the Abbot of Whithy and his monks; and, if the stones are faithful chroniclers, these renowned archers shot to a distance of a mile, proving their bows superior to a modern rifle. We must not pass by the little village of Kirkleatham, the birthplace of Tom Brown, the famous dragoon, "who at the battle of Dettingen cut his way single-handed into the enemy's line, recovered the standard of the troop to which he belonged, and fought his way back in triumph; by which exploit he made his name ring from one end of England to the other, and won a place for his likeness on many a sign-board. You may see his portrait here if you will, and his straight basket-hilted sword." On Easby heights stands a tall, plain column, erected in 1827, at the cost of Mr. Robert Campion, of Whithy, to the memory of the illustrious navigator, Captain Cook. An anecdote is told of Cook's father which we cannot omit. "It is said that he was unable to read until the age of seventy-five, when he learned in order that he might have the pleasure of reading the narrative of his son's voyages of discovery." At Wycliff, shut in by woods and hills, is the birthplace of John Wycliff, whether the friend of religious liberty may make a rejoicing pilgrimage. At Skelton Castle resided John Hall Stevenson, the author of "Crazy Tales" and the *Eugenius* of Sterne; and from this little nook of Cleveland sprang a host of worthies by ancestral descent, among whom Robert Bruce of Bannockburn stands pre-eminent, and Peter de Brus was among the Barons who made their mark at Runnymede. At Spennithorne, near Coverham, was born John Hutchinson, the opponent of Newton, who published "Moses's Principia" against the great astronomer; and also Hatfield, the madman, who fired at George III. Mr. White gives a most interesting account of the famous Ingelborough Cave, near the village of Clapham, in Clapdale, and dwells with pleasure on the beautiful scenery of Bolton Abbey, and its numerous historical associations. If the reader relishes the curious extravagances of old superstitions, and snatches from old ballads, our accomplished traveller will humour his fancy.

We must now turn to other subjects, to modern Yorkshire, a hive of industry. The origin of the alum manufacture is thus pleasantly related:—"The story runs that the manufacture of alum was introduced into Yorkshire early in the seventeenth century by Sir Thomas Chaloner, who had travelled in Italy, and there seen the rock-beds from which the Italians extracted alum. Riding one day in the neighbourhood of Guisborough, he noticed that the foliage of the trees resembled in colour that of the leaves in the alum districts abroad; and afterwards he commenced an alum-work in the hills near that town, sanctioned by a patent from Charles I. One account says that he smuggled over from the Papal States, concealed in casks, workmen who were acquainted with the manufacture, and was excommunicated by the Pope for this daring breach of his own monopoly. The Sansend Works were established a few years later. Subsequently certain courtiers prevailed on the King to break faith with Sir Thomas, and to give one-half of the patent to a rival, which so exasperated the knight that he became a Roundhead, and one of the most relentless foes of the King. A great monopoly of the alum-works was attempted towards the end of the last century by Sir George Colebrook, who, being an East India director, got the name of Shah Alum. His attempt failed." Mr. White gives a most interesting account of the princely establishment for manufacturing alpaca wool at Saltaire, the property of Titus Salt and Co., which will well repay an attentive perusal; also of the shoddy process at Batley, and of the cutlery of Sheffield. But here we must take our leave of this pleasant tourist; and, while we earnestly and conscientiously recommend this book to those who sit at home in the quiet enjoyment of their firesides, it will gratify us to peruse another volume from the same author should he favour the public with "A Month in Lancashire."

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No. 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.

An Establishment expressly for articles of Ladies' Dress, for the convenience of country residents in being enabled to transmit their orders, with the full confidence that they will be completed according to their selection.

WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager, to whom all Post-office orders are to be made payable on the Holborn Branch.

THE NEW MUSLIN DRESS, with SCARF.

This ladylike Dress is made up with two or three Flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket.

The Scarf is trimmed with French ribbon streamers, and the material is a peculiarly printed Muslin, which is fast in colour.

Price 16s. 6d.

Patterns post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, High Holborn.

FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS.—

Pretty patterns, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate artists, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 10s. 6d.

For Mourning the same price.

Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist, and length of skirt, to ensure a perfect fit.

Drawings and Patterns post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS,

In Plain Double Skirt, and Flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket. Price 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use, in either plain or printed Cambrics.

Patterns post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGES.—Several

Cases have just received from our Paris Agent. No. 1, 12s. 10d.; No. 2, 18s. 9d.; No. 3, very superb goods, 25s. 6d. 15 yards.

Patterns post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

DRESSES for the SEASIDE and TOURIST,

of French Lawn, or the new Indian Glacé, with Loose Jackets, in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered.

Price 15s. 6d. and 21s.

In India Glacé, 18s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.

Plain Lawn Dresses, 9s. 6d. and 12s. 9d.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED

DRESS.—This very fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined, and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice.

Can be had also with the Jacket richly trimmed with velvet to correspond. Price for the dress complete, 16s. 6d.

A Drawing of the Dress post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE NEW PARIS MANTLE, in rich Black

and Coloured Glacé, elaborately trimmed with Fringe or Lace, price 21s. and 25s. 6d.

The NEW FRENCH GLACÉ SCARF, 10s. 9d. to 21s.

White French Muslin Scarf, 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

OUR NEW SELF-EXPANDING JACKET,

which is extremely ladylike, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d. and 8s. 6d.

Buff and Coloured ditto, 5s. 6d.

Our new shape Holland Jacket, 4s. 9d.

White and Black Lace Jackets, 14s. 9d.

French Muslin Jackets, 8s. 6d.

Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d. and 12s. 9d.

Black Lace Mantilles, an elegant selection, from 12s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.

Drawings post-free.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,

Embroidered with their Christian Names. Price, by post, 13 stamps; the half dozen, 6s. 3d., in Colours, 30 stamps.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY

MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, Mourning Mantles from 1 to 5 Guineas; Mourning Bonnets from 10s. 6d. to 2 Guineas; Mourning Skirts from 1 to 10 Guineas.

BLACK SILKS of SUPERIOR MANU-

FACTURE.—Patterns of all the new makes free. Capital qualities at 30s., 35s., 42s., 45s., 50s., and 65s., to the richest goods.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

BLACK BAREGES that will not Split—not

more expensive than the ordinary kind. Also, the CRAPE BALZARINE, so universally admired for its lightness, strength, and durability. Patterns free.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

NEW HALF-MOURNING FABRICS, in a

great variety of New Patterns. Clearing out, at HALF PRICE, a great bargain, suitable for seaside wear. Patterns free.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

FAMILY MOURNING, at moderate charges.

Skirts trimmed deeply with crape, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice.

Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS.—PETER ROBINSON'S

ANNUAL SALE of Spring and Summer Silks at Reduced Prices has now commenced.

Checked, Striped, and Plaid Silks, at 1 guinea the Pair.

Extra rich Checked and Plaid Silks, at £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Fancy Silks in great variety, at £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Several Cheap Lots of Flounced Silk Robes.

List of Fancy Silks, at £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.—The New Gros d'Arques, Jaspers, Foulard, Piccolomini Bar, Broché, Plaid, Bayadère Bar, Berlin Stripes, and Plaid, &c.

Patterns post-free.

Address, PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

INDIA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS

beg to announce the arrival of several Cases of first-class INDIA CASHMERES, of magnificent design and quality. These Shawls have been received by Messrs. F. and R. direct from Cashmere, and are well worthy the notice of the connoisseur. Their extensive purchases at the late Great India Sale are now cleared and ready for inspection.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street. India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS, of Scotch Wa-

terproof Tweed, in all the heathery and plain colours, for travelling and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks. Patterns free.—By appointment to the Queen. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street (four doors from Vigo-street).

"TO LADIES LEAVING TOWN."

Seaside Cloaks, Yachting Jackets, Dust Cloaks, Home Jackets, Travelling Cloaks (Waterproof), and every requisite for Country Costume, at reduced prices.

SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho.

THE SEASON BEING FAR ADVANCED,

we are now clearing out the whole of our extensive and valuable STOCK of RICH and ELEGANT SILKS, at nearly half value (previous to annual stock-taking), comprising a most varied assortment of NEW PATTERNS OF NOVELTIES.

950 Foreign Silk Robes, for Two and Three Flounces, and Robes à Quille, now selling at 38s. 6d., 58s. 6d., and 33 guineas.

Elegant and Useful Striped, Checked, Broché, and Glacé Silks, marked down to 18s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 29s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns for inspection postage-free.

Address: BECH and BEHALL, Silkmercers, &c., &c., The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

ELEGANT FRENCH MUSLINS.—New Pat-

terns for this Month.—20,000 Pieces of ORGANDI and FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress of 8 yards or any length cut at 4d. yd. They are beautiful goods fast colours and cannot be replaced at 1s. a yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant and Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

MOURNING MUSLINS.—HOOPER'S

Gauze and Balzarine Muslins are the newest Fast Colour and will found the greatest luxury during the present warm weather. Price, from 2s. 11d. dress of 4 yds. any length. Patterns free.

Hooper, 52, Oxford-street, W.

BALZARINE MUSLINS, printed for the

present Warm Weather, just bought at less than half price. The colours are beautiful, and perfectly fast. Price 6s. 11d. the dress. They cost the manufacturers 15s. Patterns free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant, 52, Oxford-street.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243,

Regent-street, beg to announce that during this month they intend CLEARING OFF the remaining portion of their SPRING and SUMMER STOCK at a great reduction in price.

MUSLINS.—SELLING OFF,

a large lot of Organdy Muslins, at 2s. 6d. the Full Dress; and Flounced Muslins at 5s. 6d.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BALZARINES.—SELLING OFF,

a large lot, at 3s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SEASIDE DRESSES.—SELLING OFF,

a large lot of French Lawns, at 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

LAWN JACKETS.—SELLING OFF,

a large lot, at 4s. 6d. each.

Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS.—SELLING OFF,

a large lot of Black Glacé Silks, at 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SILKS.—SELLING OFF,

a large lot of Striped and Checked Silks, at 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Flounced Silks, at 23s. 6d.

And Moiré Antiques, 23 18s. 6d.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

HODGE and LOWMAN beg respectfully to

call the particular attention of their Patrons and the Public, before leaving town, to the remaining portion of the Summer Stock of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Bagnons and Fancy Dresses, Printed Muslins, Parasols, Ribbons, &c., &c., having made a very great reduction in the prices of the same. N.B. A great variety of Seaside Mantles, from 7s. 6d.—ARGYLE HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED

CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

THE CHEAPEST HOSIERY in LONDON

at G. KNOCK and CO.'s, 17, Piccadilly. N.B. Country orders carefully attended to.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.

Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea. 63, Baker-street. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,

Baskets to match, 1 Guinea. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 63, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS.

Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbriggan Hosiery. Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 63, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS.

Chamois Leather, with black feet. 53, Baker-street. W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE

GIRLS, 2½ Guineas. Ladies' Riding Habits, 5 to 8 Guineas. W. G. TAYLOR, 63, Baker-street.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d. Chemises with Bands, 3 for 4s. 11d. Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d. Slips, Tucked, 3 for 6s. 6d. Ladies' Paris-wore Stays, 3s. 11d. Newly-invented Corsets, 3s. 11d.

City Juvenile Depot, City Juvenile Depot, London.

BABY LINEN.

Infants' Bassinets, handsomely trimmed, One Guinea each. Infants' Washable Circular Cashmere Cloak, lined Silk, 23s. 6d. City Juvenile Depot, City Juvenile Depot, London.

W. H. TURNER, 60, 70, and 89, Bishopsgate-street, London.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.

Established in 1778. Trimmed and Furnished. Ready for use, and sent home free of carriage. BABIES' BASKETS. Trimmed and furnished to correspond. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C. Descriptive lists, with prices, sent free by post.

COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,

which are sent home throughout the Kingdom free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES, for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT,

Established in 1778. sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

REDUCED PRICES.

THE BEST CHINTZ SATIN CHECK, FRENCH PRINTED BAREGES, at 10½d. the yard; the former price was 1s. 11d. the yard. The yard: the former price was 1s. 11d. the yard. Flounced ditto, from 5s. the Robe. Patterns sent post-free.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (Corner of Maddox-street).

JACKETS and MADE DRESSES,

All Reduced. Muslin Lawn and Marcella Jackets, from 3s. 6d. Muslin and Cambric Robes, 4s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

GLOVES, at REDUCED PRICES.

We are now selling the remaining portion of our Spring and Summer Stock of Alpine Kid Gloves at 10s. 6d. the dozen. Also, a Large Lot of the very best Paris, at 25s. the dozen—the usual price is 36s.—Black, White, and Coloured.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (Corner of Maddox-street).

JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES,

Price 1s. 6d. per pair. In every Size and Colour, for Ladies and Gentlemen. We are the original and only appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!! and sold only by RUMBLE and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street. N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

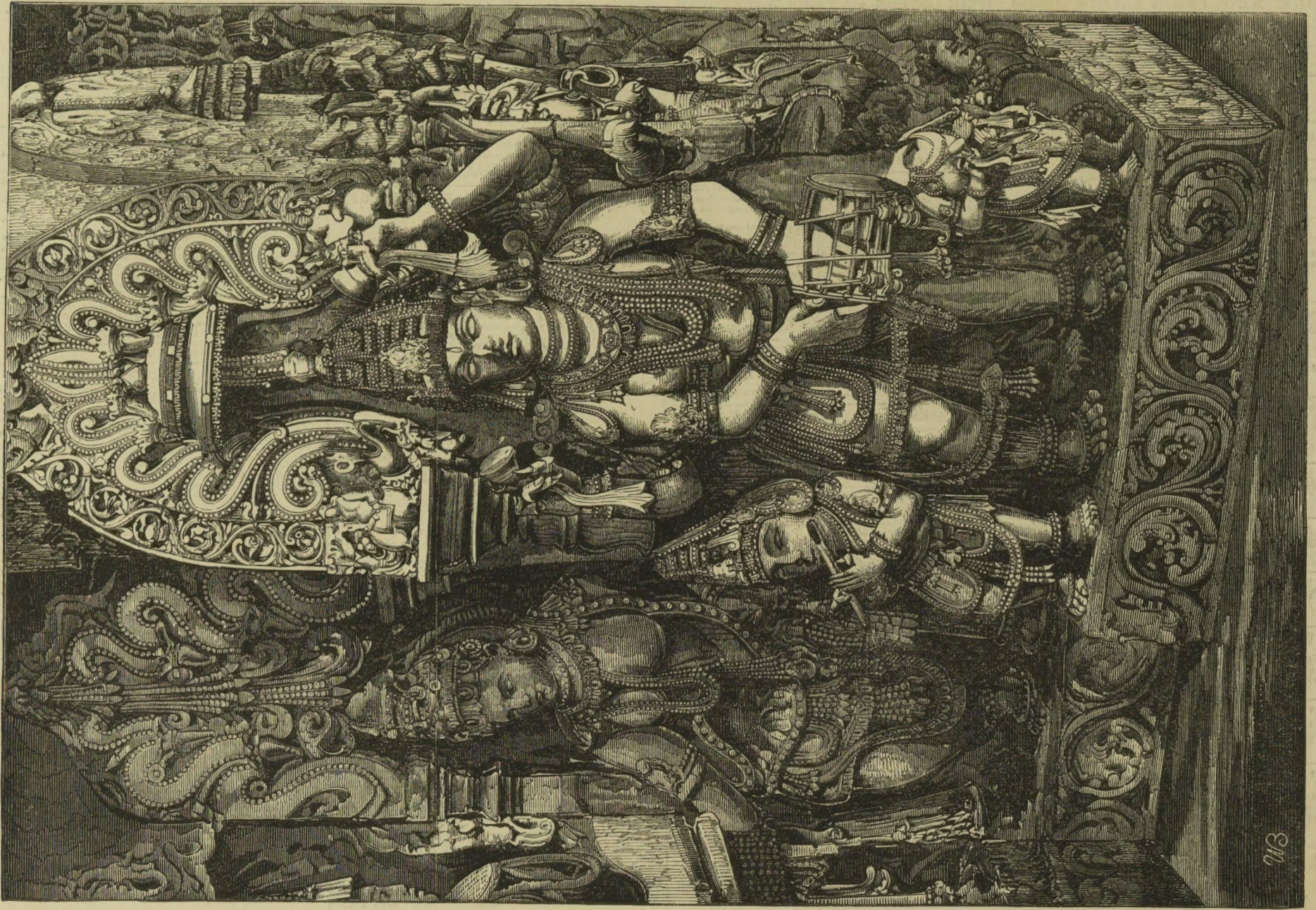
SHIRTS.—FLANNEL SHIRTS of every

description, Dress Shirts, and Dressing Gowns. Measure-papers will be sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 26, Regent-street, London, S.W.

CHAPEAUX de PARIS.—Hats for the Sea-

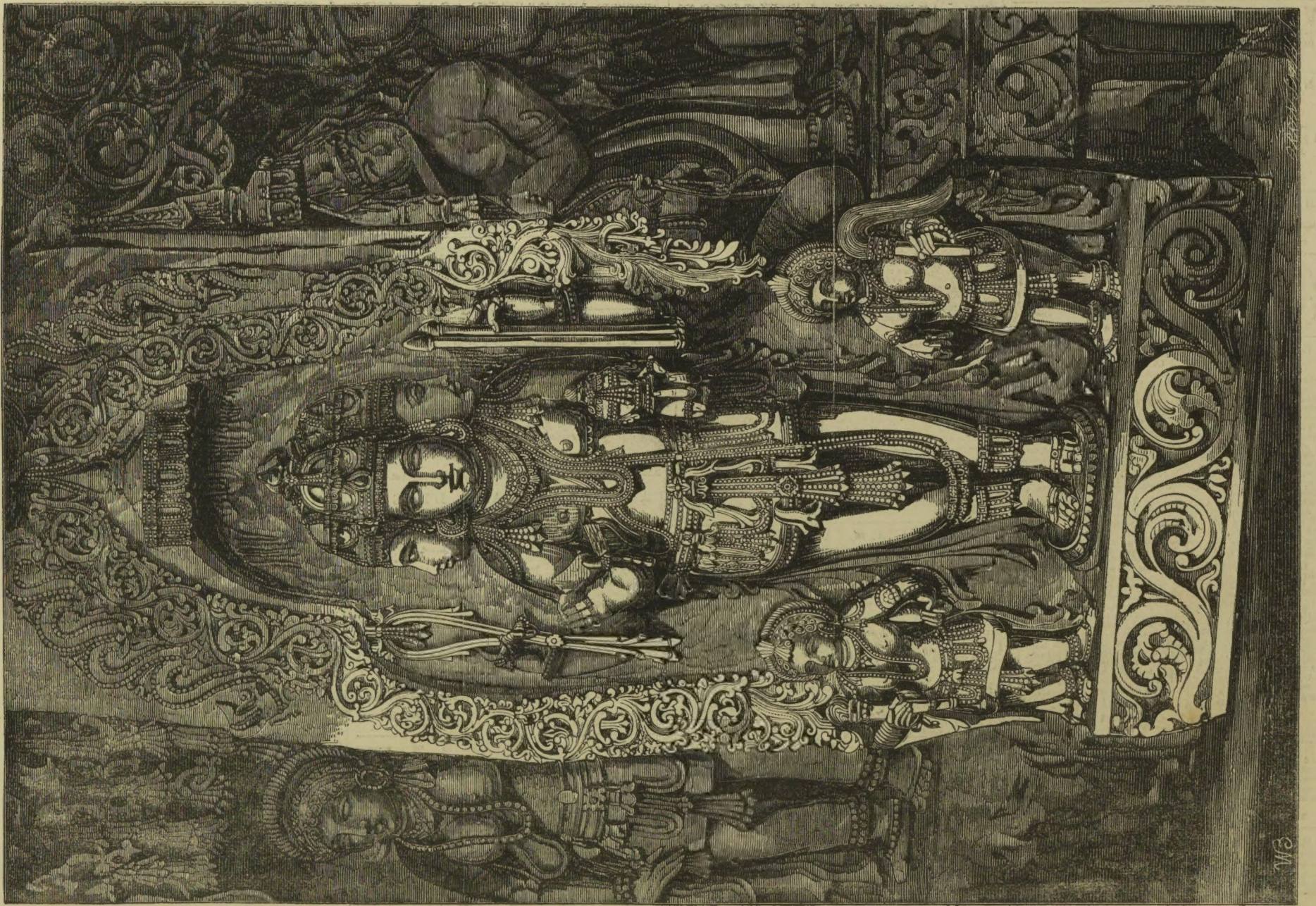
side and Promenade in all the Newest Shapes. The Princess of Prussia and Snowdon Hats, for Ladies; for Boys, the Imperial Turban and Mandarin Hats.—W. SIMMONS, 36, King William-street, London

D E I T I E S



SURASWATI, THE HINDOO GODDESS OF LEARNING, MUSIC, AND POETRY.

I N D I A N



TRIMURTI, THE HINDOO TRIAD, OR TRINITY.—(SEE PAGE 68.)